# e Illiming I RAILWAY AND GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1004-Vol. XXIV.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1854.

PRICE 6d.

MR. JAMES CROFTS, MINING BROKER, No. 4, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL, LONDON, TRANSACTS BUSINESS, BUTING and SELLING, for immediate cash.

END MINES, well selected, are the best of any known investments—payal is to 20 per cent. per annum in dividents. The choice of NON-DIVIDEND for speculation requires careful discrimination.

NOTE as the same rates of commission as charged by the brokers of that estant.—Bankers: The Commercial Bank of London.

JAMES LANE, No. 33, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, continues to DEAL in all the LEADING MINES, and is desfrous HASING Sortridge Consols, Hingston Down, Devon Great Consols, Bedfogd Molland, &c.

R. J. B. BRENCHLEY, 2, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, THANSACTS BUSINESS IN BRITISH and FOREIGN MINING RES, &c., at nett prices for cash. Lieue of prices, &c., on application.

TOR SALE, at ADVANTAGEOUS PRICES, arising from the continued depressed state of the market (or part):

10 Alfred Connols

20 Trebana

25 Treweths

1 Buller

12 Bedford

5 Mary Ann

6 Wheel Arthur

1 Basset

1 Busler

1 Basset

1 Tressream

8 Belland Lanarth

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40 Cubert

40 Cubert

40 Cubert

40 Crest Baddern

50 Cas Gynon

50 Careg Hava

100 Carreg Hava

100 Leeds Town

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MR. W. LEMON OLIVER, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,
28, THREADNEEDLE STREET
Business transacted in every description of British and Foreign Mines.

NGLISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING Mr. HEN XY SIBLEY (late Mr. Peter Watson) will at all times give the best inormation; and also BUY and SELL SHARES on the usual commission.

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TYACK, MINE BROKER, CAMBORNE, from his situation is the best mining district in the county, together with his daily opportunities used experience, is well stapted to GIVE ADVICE to CAPITALISTS disposed in MINING; considering the present time, a good and favourable opportunities. Mines inspected by the most experienced agents.

ESSRS. HENWOOD AND CO., MINE AGENTS AND SURVEYORS, LEEDS, OFFER THEIR SERVICES to parties embarking INING, and are prepared to give advice on all the leading speculations of the Coffices of the Pencorse Consols, Copper, Zinc, and Lead Mining Company, Sc. egraph-yard, Leeds.

IVIDEND MINES.—J. HOLLOW HAS SHARES FOR SALE, at prices to give 20 to 25 per cent. on the outlay. Also, SHARES IN FIRST, SPROGRESSIVE MINES.

10 LOW, being practically connected with mining, OFFERS HIS ADVICE to a desirous of investing.—Address, Lelant, Hayle, Cornwall.—Nov. 18, 1854.

DOTALLACK TIN AND COPPER MINES.—Mr. W. CHARLES has SHARRS FOR SALE in the above important MINES, which are now young slo per share every two months. W. Charles has SHARES FOR SALE also the following:—vies, Great Crinnis, West Par Consols, East Caradon, Caylan, eswick, Langford and Baring, Albion Clay, Wrysgan Slate, North Trelawny, and hers. Mr. W. Charles is a BUVER in West Crinnis, Marke Valley, Union Tip, and others.—37, Austinfriars, Nov. 17, 1854.

R. JOSEPH WM. OLIVER, No. 75, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, particularly RECOMMENDS PURCHASES in the following

R. JOSEPH WM. OLIVER, No. 75, OLI
LONDON, particularly RECOMMENDS PURCI
VES, at their present LOW PRICES:

Lidge & Bedford East Russell
ridge Consols
to Sortridge
to West Phonix
Great Sheba
Mest Povidence
Litty (St. Agnes)
Altred Consols
Great Afred
West Afred
West Afred
South Tamar
South Bog
ford United
Maria
geton Down
th Hingston
Hennock
Hennock
Exmouthand Adams
Trewetha
North British A
ANTED.—150 Perran Wheal Afred, 500 Sortridge an Trelawny North Trelawny Ludcott Wheal Gill Mary Ann South Towy Tehidy St. John del Rey South Caradon h. Baddern Mary Great Consols Wheal Wrey hand Adams Trewetha North British Aust. ANTED.—150 Perran Wheal Aifred, 500 Sortridge and Bedford, very description of shares bought and sold for the usual commissi

INING SHARES.—Mr. GEORGE SPRATLEY has instruction to SELL, at much LOWER PRICES than hitherto offered:—

50 Tamar Maria, 4s. 6d, 50 Ritton Castle. 50 West Surtridge Consols. 5 North Robert. 50 Est Tamar, 9s. 50 Wheal Robert. 70 Molland. 75 West Basset. 2 Aifred Consoli 50 San Fernando 100 New Linares, 50 Australian Co WANTED. - Exmouth and Adams, Politimore, Alfred Consols, Nant-ar-Nells, sarne, East Tamar. - 2, Winehester-buildings, London.

R. HY. GOULD SHARP HAS THE FOLLOWING SHARES

100 Nerth Bortridge, 2s. 30 Great Sortridge, 1s. 100 North Hingston, 5s. 40 West Sortridge, 7s. 40 Cwm Barren, 7s. 30 Wheal Zion, 2s. 6d. 20 Wheal Golden, 1s. 10 Merllyn, 12s. 8d. 20 Dairtiw, 49 K. 100 Ivybridge, 2s. 70 Molland, 3s. 9d. 100 Ivybridge, 2s. 70 Molland, 3s. 9d. 100 Ivybridge, 2s. 100 Bortridge, 13s. 30 Wood, 1s. 30 East Sortridge, 13s. 30 Hornington, 5s. 6d. 20 Sortridge Cons., 62 18s. 100 Borrington, 5s. 6d. And will BUY Round Hill, Hope Valley, and Vale of Towy.

Every description of shares bought and sold.

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M. R. CAREY, MINING AGENT, TRANSACTS BUSINESS in MAY SHARES, at the closest prices of the day.

Mr. CAREY has FOR SALE SHARES in DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, which, bought at present two prices, will pay from 30 to 30 per cent. And SHARES in good PROGRESSING MINES, with their machinery complete, and raising over:—Hingson Bown, North Dewns, 3t. Day United, Past Carndon, Caylan, Tanar, Sorvidge Consols, Clew Bay, Molland, Combinartio, East Wheal Vor, Dalecarlin, &c.

R. CHARLES GURNEY, No. 4, CORBET COURT, GRACE-CHURCH STREET, LONDON, will be happy to PURCHASE or SELL MARRIS in all DIVIDEND MINES, now paying from 15 to 20 per cent; or in those working under prespects of early dividends.

S.B. Can DEAL in Sortridge Consols, Wh. Prosper, Tamar Maris, West Bortridge, as Whall Arthur, West Wheal Findelship, North Hingston, Berth, Sortridge, P.S. 20 Wh. Crebor, 27s, 6d.; 50 Old Wh. Robert, 22s, 6d.; 160 South Bog, 7s, 6d.

MINING PROPERTY.—Mr. HERRON has SHARES in the best DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES FOR SALE, and which will give the purchaser 18 to 20 per cent, for the outlay. Amongst others are the following:—

Alfred Consols West Caradon Bedford United Trelaway North Fool Wheal Arthur Imperial Brasilian South Basset South Transces Great Devon Consense Copiago And has also FOR SALE SHARES in NON-DIVIDEND PAYING MINES, which are worth attention at the present reduced market prices, such as Gilmar North Downs Morth Towy North Wh. Robert Great Alfred Consols Gonamens Wheal Capid St. Day United Great Alfred Consols Grambier Cwm Darren Mining Offices, 33, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

MR. T. P. THOMAS bogs to return his thanks to his mining friends for the kind and liberal support which he has received from them for the last 13 years, and begs to inform capitalists and the public in general, that, from his long experience in the business, and personal knowledge of the respectable agents and proprietors of the dividend and established mines in England, Ireland, and Wales, he is at all times PEEP ARED to give the most CORRECT INFORMATION of their appearances and prospects, and to TRANSACT BUSINESS at the closest prices. References given and required in opening new accounts.

T. P. THOMAS is a BELLER of SHARES in Wheat Buller, Wheal Basset, South Caradon, West Caradon, Trelawny, Mary Ann, and Trebane. And is a BUYER in Wheal Cifford, United Mines, Trumpet Consols, and Cupid.

Mining Offices, 73, Old Broad-street, New, 17, 1854.

R. B. LAMBERT TENDERS HIS SERVICES to PARTIES INVESTING in or SELLING MINING PROPERTY. By the formation to which be has access, and the bona fide character os to which he directs attention, his constant endeavours are to see f his elients.—Offices, 3, Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street, City.

port of his clients.—Offices, 8, Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street, City.

R. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, STOCK AND SHARE-BROKER, No. 21, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, begs to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public, for the kind and liberal support he has received from all parts of the kingdom during the period be has been in business as a Broker of the City of London.

Mr. REYNOLDS CONTINUES THANSACT BUSINESS in BRITISH and FOREIGN STOCKS, PUNDS, and SEGURITIES, BRITISH and POREIGN RAILWAY SHARES, DEBENTURES, der; also, in ENGLISH, IRISH, SCOTCH, and FOREIGN MINING SHARES. And is at all times in a position to FURNISH to the public the most AUTHENTIC and ACCURATE INFORMATION for the guidance of capitalist desirons of PURCHASING or SELLING stock, fands, securities, or alares, which he will effect on the best possible terms for the usual commission. The present depressed sizes of the market, both for dividend-paying as well as progressive mining chares, in Mr. Reynolds's opinion, presents a fair opportunity for investment in sounds mining property.

Mines inspected by agents of experience and high respectability in any part of the United Kingdom within the shortest notice.

United Kingdom within the shortest notice.

ALLWAYS AND MINES.—To Capitalists seeking investments it may be observed that the market prices of the day are governed more by the operations of speculators and the immediate abundance or scarcity of stock, than by any reference to the intrinsic worth of the property. Railways depend upon the paid-up capital, lows, traffic, and expenditure accounts; the probabilities of competitions or allisance with neighbouring companies, the creation of new capital, and other circumstances to which those only can have access who give constant attention to the subject. Mines, on the contrary, are exempt from the viciestudes of competition. Shares in the safest English dividend mines, pay at the rate of £15 to £25 per cent, per annum on the amount invested, without risk or liability. All the best mines are free from debt, and pay dividends regularly every two months. There are some very promising mines, in the most prosperous districts, fast appreaching to a dividend-paying state, which will doubtlessly, in a short time, command prices far beyond their present market value. Judiciously selected, there are no accurties which, with so much perfect safety, offer so wide a field for profit as English copper, tin, and lead mines. Every information afforded to capitalists seeking investments, or desirous of exchanging their securities, and alreor parchases effected upon the best possible terms.

JOHN R. PIKE has BUSINESS TO TRANSACT in the following MINES:-fred Consols tgoed Consols St. Austell Consol St. Day United Tamar Consols Tineroft Trehane Treleigh Treviakey Trewetha Thomas's United Trebarvah Treloweth United Mines Lelant Co Lacknmore Marke Valley Merliyn Middleton Mill Pool Molland
Mostyn Miche
North Pool
North Roskear
North Basset
North Crofty
North Bulier
North Telawny
North Trolawny
Par Consols
Peak United
Providence
Pembr. & E. Crip
Pen-y-Gelli
Perran United
Porkollis United
Porkollis United
Rorrington Treloweth
United Mines
West Basset
West Basset
West Damsel
West Damsel
West Pamsel
West Pamsel
West Pamsel
West Pamsel
West Pamsel
Wheal Arthur
Wheal Brewer
Wheal Clifford
Wh. Exm. & Ada
Wheal Clifford
Wh. Exm. & Ada
Wheal Mary Ann
Wheal Trelawn
West Tremsyne
West Towan
West Stary Park
West Towan
Wheal Carpenter
Wheal Harviett
Wh. Helen, Brea,
Wheal Tretusis
Wheal Trevenna
Wheal Sidney
Wheal Sidney
Wheal Sidney
Wheal Teblidy
Wheal Wrey
Wheal Ion on United Cubert Coed Mawr Pool warne ad Hill Herodston Hingston Havon & Henflwch

Arren
blocoath
blocoa street, Nov. 18, 1854.

TAMES F. BODDY, 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON begs to inform the public, that he is in a position to DEAL in any of the DI-VIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES quoted in the General List of the Mining Journal; and OFFERS HIS SERVICES to parties seek safe and profitable invest-ments, as the present time offers so great an inducement to capitalists, owing to the

depressed state of the market. No other investments afford so great advantage as judiciously-scientist market. No other investments afford so great advantage as judiciously-scientist market. No other investments afford so great advantage as judiciously-scientist market marke

November 16, 1632.

MINING INVESTMENT.—T. FULLER AND CO., 51, THREADportunity of INVESTREET, LONDON, has to call attention to the favourable opportunity of INVESTING in BRITISH MINES, particularly in those dividing their
profits every two or three months, which average trom 15 to 20 per cent., with every
prospect of continuance, and being free from fluctuation, such as Consols, railway,
and other securities; and respectfully direct attention to the PURCHASE of SHARE'S
in many PROGRESSIVE MINES, being in fall operation, with efficient machinery,
&c., for the development and bringing the same into a profitable state of working,
which, at present prices, cannot fall to remainers all who invest; a carrial selection
of such alone can be obtained by a daily communication with agents of high scientific
and practical experience of the principal mines in Devon, Comwail, and Wales,
J. Toulen and Co, will furnish every information to capitalists, either personally
or by letter, and can effect purchases or sales of every description.

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EORGE MOORE HAS FOR SALE, OR ANY PART:—

23 Borin. Con., £1½. 100 North Hingston, 5s. 20 Treweths, £2½. 20 North Robert, £21. 30 West Jane, 12s. £d. 35 East Wh. Russell, £2½. 20 North Buller, £1. 20 North Buller, £1. 20 North Buller, £1. 20 Sortridge and Bedford. 50 Wheal Robert, £8. 50 Wheal Robert, £8. 100 Molland, 3s. 3d. 25 Sortridge, £33½. 30 Wheal Zion, £1 5s. 30 Wheal Zion, £1 5s. 30 Wheal Zion, £2 5s. 30 Wh Wood, 10s. Wheal Zion, £1 3s. 32

WANTED.—Any part of 100 Wheal Gill, at market prices. And will give £3% for my part of 100 Sortridge; and £9% for any part of 50 Bedford United.

52, Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street.

MR. EVAN HOPKINS, C.E., CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER.—Mr. HOPKINS may be CONSULTED DAILY by gentlemen and capitalists—who have invested, or may wish to invest their capital in MINES or MINERAL PROPERTIES—or all matters connected therewith—home and foreign. Also, in every description of METALS, MINERALS, ROCKS and their commercial value—NEW PATENTS, &c., so as to make a judicious selection and avoid constitueable supermes. questionable schemes.

Mr. Horks requests his ANNUAL CLIENTS to SEND him their PRESENT ADDRESS, and a list of the shares, &c., they now hold.

Mr. Horks is now prepared to receive prospectuses and reports on new undertakings, to give his opinion thereon, and to take an interest and an active part in the London management of any of the legitimate speculations he may recommend to his clients.—33, Thurlor-square, Brompton.

MR. JOHN H. CLEMENT begs to OFFER HIS SERVICES as CONSULTING MINING ENGINEER to gentlemen and capitalists holding, or wishing to hold, interests in mines or mineral properties in any part of the world.

Mr. CLEMENT, having had a life-long experience in these matters in various parts of the globe, considers that he will be enabled to give the most careful advice, as to how and when to invest in mining property.

Address, 10, Gloucester-street, Campden-hill, Kensington.

CAPT. THOMAS DUNN, of TAVISTOCK, undertakes to INSPECT, REPORT, and SURVEY any MINES or MINERAL PROPERTY in ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, or WALES. No objection to take the management of any mine or mines in the neighbourhood of Tavistock.

MR. THOMAS ROACH desires to inform his friends, and gentlemen connected with, and embarking capital in, ENGLISH and FOREIGN MINES, that he has commenced to carry on the business of SHARE DEALER and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, at BROAD-STREET CHAMBERS, No. 37, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

STREET, LONDON.

Eighteen years' varied experience in every department of Mining, and an extensive connection with the most influential Mine Agents in Cornwall, enable him to judge of and select mines of intrinsic value with greater certainty of success than is usual when such advantages are not possessed.

The extraordinary depression that has for some time past pervaded the Mining Market, occasioned not only by the aspect which our political affairs have assumed with respect to Foreign Countries, but also attributable, in some degree, to the want of proper caution in the outlay of espital, manifested by inexperienced advisers, combine with other circumstances to make the pagesing THEE peculiarly advantageous for investment in carefully selected Stock.

COLONIAL INVESTMENTS.—The undersigned, having for many years devoted his particular attention to the rise and progress of the various Joint-Stock Associations connected with the colonies, at home and abroad, and receiving regularly their reports and full details of their proceedings, besides possessing many valuable and exclusive sources of information, through his extensiva foreign correspondence, is enabled to FURNISH IMPARTIAL and TRUSTWORTHY INFORMATION, as to the position and prospects of ALL COMPANIES, to those who may be interested as shareholders, or are seeking profitable channels of investmens. P. L. SIMMONDS, 5, Barge-yard, London.

COBALT AND NICKEL.—ALFRED SENIOR MERRY, REFINEB AND PURCHASER OF COBALT AND NICKEL ORES, AND ASSAYER IN GENERAL.—Address, LEE CRESCENT, BIRMINGHAM.

VICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, MILL STREET, BROAD STREET, BIRMINGHAM.—STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles for sale:—3 REFINED METALLIC NICKEL.

OXIDE OF COBALT.

GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED.

BBOTSON BROTHERS AND CO., SHEFFIELD, STEEL AND FILE WORKS; also COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the SALE and PURCHASE of every description of MACHINES and MACHINERY, and every article used by engineers, too numerous to enumerate in an advertisement.

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AGENT, ON COMMISSION, for the PURCHASE of Scotch Pig-iron, Railway Bars, Bar-iron, Castings; and for the SALE of English Boiler and Ship Plates, Bariron, Angle and Rivet Iron, Anchors, Tinned Plates, Chains, Cables, Nails, Steel, &c.

£25,000. THE SWANSEA HARBOUR TRUSTEES are LZD, UUU.— pared to receive TENDERS for the LOAN of TWE FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS, on MORTGAGE of the RATES and TOLLS at seed to be demanded and levied under the provisions of the Swanses Harbour 1894, in sums of not less than £100. Interest 5 per cent., payable balf-yearly. seven years.—For further particulars, apply to Mr. Lewis Thomas, solicitor, Swinsky and the particulars of the second payable salf-yearly.

£15,000.—WANTED, ON MORTGAGE, FIFTEEN THOU-SAND POUNDS, at 5 per cent., and £200 per annum salary for receiver, to be appointed by lender, over a freehold estate (near Chester), let on lease, and yielding £2000 per annum, with yearly increase from coal and iron royal-ties. £1000 per annum may also be reserved from rental, &c., in reduction of loan. —Apply to Mesers. WRITINGTON, estate agents, &c., 2. New Broad-st., City, London.

TO IRONMASTERS, MERCHANTS, &c.—A GENTLEMAN, who will shortly be at liberty, and who can have the highest recommendations and testimornials, will be happy to MEET with a RE-ENGAGEMENT as CASHIER or MANACING CLERK, or any other situation where energy, ability, and integrity, will be appreciated. Is well acquainted with the iron trade. No objection to go abroad.—Address, "Bigma," 23, Portland-square, Bristol.

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Applications, with testimonials, to be sent to Meeers May and Brow LL, 7, Castle-street, Exeter, on or before the 25th inst.—Nov. 14, 1854.

WANTED, a MAN to WORK a COPPER REFINING He must be fully capable of making fine copper in a marke bottom copper.—Address, "Box C. 16," Post-office, Liverpool.

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WILLIAM EPWORTH TUKE Esq., Upper Avenue-road, Regent's-Park.

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J. J. W. WATSON, Esq., Ph.D., C.E., F.O.S., Upper Brook-st., Grosvenor-square Audrenses—Anthony Peek, Esq., M.A., Public Auditor; William Slade Parker, Esq.; Mindeal Oppicers—Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.E.S., and F.R.C.S., Henrietta-street Cavendish-square; Richard Quain, Esq., M.D., Harley-street, Cavendish-square.

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This society continues to grant policies, and includes amongst its leading features the following:—

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2. The whole of the profits, after deducting the necessary per centage for the guarantee capital, are divisible amongst the assurers.

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5. Self-protecting policies are issued, combining the advantages of an endowment at a specified age to accure to the assured himself, or an annuity payable during his life, to commence from the period when he woul, receive such endowment, or an assurance payable to his heirs in the event of his not attaining the specified age.

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8. Policies effected for the whole of life are transferable to other lives of not greater.

8. Apprentice fee endowments are granted, also characteristics of the control of the control of the whole of life are transferable to other lives of not greater age, and of good health at the time of transfer. Creditors assuring the lives of debtors will find this feature peculiarly advantageous.
10. The amount assured may, when it becomes a claim, remain at interest (from 4 per cent. upwards) with the society for an acreed term of years, subject to six months' notice on either side. This will be found of great convenience to widows and others who have merely a life interest in the sum assured, and who have no other channel of investment but the public funds, which give but 3 per cent.
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nouses, and other tenements on church property, and to meet the outlay for dilapidations.

12. In the event of a policy being surrendered through the absolute incapability of the assure to continue his premiums, the society guarantees to give the assured a free policy for a reduced amount payable at death, and equal to the value of the policy which he discontinues. It is unancessary to insist upon the importance of this feature, which is quite novel in life assurance.

13. A diminution of half-a-vers is made on the amount of premiums, when persons assure withinin six months of their last birth-day.

14. The charges for policy stamps and medical examination are in all cases defrayed by the society itself, and no entrance fees are reculred.

15. Premiums may be paid annually, balf-yeariy, or quarterly.

16. Thirty days' grace allowed for the payment of premiums payable yearly; and 15 days for those payable half-yearly or quarterly.

17.—Lapsed policies may be reviewed within six months, upon satisfactory evidence of unimpaired health, and upon payment of a small fine in addition to arrears of premium with interest.

funimpaired health, and upon payment of a small with interest.

18. Transfers and assignments are recognised and allowed by the society.

19. No extra premium is required from persons living during time of peace in any part of the world, not within 35° on either side of the equator.

20. All claims are paid within three months after proof of death, or sconer with

discount. Every risk or contingency, whether for families, joint lives, or individuals, is un-dertaken by the Ark Indisputable Mutual Assurance Society.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT ON THE MUTUAL PRINCIPLE.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT ON THE MUTUAL PRINCIPLE.

Assurances are granted by the society against fatal accident, or against serious accident whether fatal or not. And fixed weekly sums are allowed during disability arising from any kind of accident which does not terminate fatally, together with a sum for medical expenses, and a fixed sum payable at death. In order to provide for the risk of those engaged in naval and military pursuits, assurances are granted against death or loaved fimb by accident or viole due from any cause whatever. This species of assurance is also particularly valuable to miners, colliers, quarrymen, and others engaged in dangerous occupations where there is a peril of a like nature. In case of death after ten years of such an assurance without accident, a share in the profits of this department will be paid to the assurers' representatives. See prospectus of the Accident Department for further details of this new feature, which has been settled specially for the Ark by the eminent actuary, Arrava Scaaton-Lev, Eeg., M.A.

SAVINGS' BANK AND LIFE ASSURANCE DEPOSIT DEPARTMENT.

Assurances are granted by the society, payable at death, on the deposit of any sun hatever, with power to the assured at any time during his life to withdraw tae whole any part, of the amount paid, together with Savings' Bank interest thereon. This obviously (to the middle and lower classes) one of the most useful features yet included into the system of life assurance.

AGENTS WANTED.

E CONOMIC LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

The Right Hon. Sir T. FRANKLAND LEWIS, Bart., M.P.—CHARDAN.

HENRY PREDERICK STEPHENSON. Esq.—DEPUTY-CHAIRMAN.

The LOWEST RATES of premium on the MUTUAL SYSTEM.

The WHOLE OF THE PROFITS divided among the assured every fifth year.

No charge for policy stamps, nor for service in the Yeomanry or Militia corps.

Policies in force, nearly 2600.

The WHOLE OF THE FROM 15 the West of the Yeomanty or Militia corps. Policies in force, nearly 7600.

The Assurance Fund exceeds £1,400,000. Income upwards of £230,000 per ann The sum of £337,000 was added to policies at the last division, which produced erage bonus of £57 per cent. on the premiums paid.

verage bonus of £57 per cent, on the premiums per cent.
For particulars, apply to
ALEXANDER MACDONALD, Secretary, 6, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars. SPECIAL NOTICE.—Proposals for assurance must be made prior to the 1st Jan. 1855, to entitle the assured to participate in the next division of profits, in 1859.

EW PATENT ACT, 1852.—Mr. CAMPIN, having advocated Patent Law Reform before the Government and Legislature, and in the pages of the Mining Journal, &c., is now READY to ADVISE and ASSIST INVENTORS IN OBTAINING PATENTS, &c., under the NEW ACT.

The Circular of Information, gratis, on application to the Patent Office and Benigns' Registry, 156, Strand.

TO INVENTORS AND MANUFACTURERS.—
The "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN" is the BEST and CHEAPEST WEEKLY PAPER for MECHANICS and INVENTORS. Each number is illustrated with from Five to Ten Original Engravings of New Mechanical Inventions; also, a List of American Patents; worth ten times the subscription price to every inventor. Terms, 11s. per annum.—Apply to Avray, Bellevard, and Co., patent agents and negociators, 16, Castle-street, Holborn, London. Corresponding offices in Paris, Brussel, and New York.

Just published, New and Cheaper Edition, price 1s.; or by post for 1s. 6d.,

"HE SCIENCE OF LIFE; or, HOW TO LIVE AND WHAT TO

LIVE FOR; with ample Rules for Diet, Regimen, and Self-Management; toher with instructions for securing health, longevity, and that sterling happiness

y attainable through the judicious observance of a well-regulated course of life.

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By a PRINCIAN.

Also, by the same Author, price 2s.; by post.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND CONSTITUTIONA

EAKNESS, with Practical Observations on the Use of the Microscope in the Treatment of these Disorders. This work, emanating from a qualified member of the medical profession, the result of many years' practical experience, is addressed to the numerous classes of persons who suffer from the various disorders acquired in early life. In its pages will be found the causes which lead to their occurrence, the symptoms which indicate their presence, and the means to be adopted for their removal.

London: Prezs Browness, and Co., 25, Paternoster-row; Hannay, 63, Oxford-st.; Mann, 39, Cornhill; and all booksellers.

"What is infirm from your sound parts shall fly,— Health shall live free and sickness freely die."—Shakspears. THE ONLY REAL CURE WITHOUT INWARD MEDICINE
18 ROPER'S ROYAL BATH PLASTER.
Price 1s. 11/4 d., for children 91/4 d., each.
Sold by all chemista and booksellers in the kingdom.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH
USED IN HER MAJESTY'S LAUNDRY.
WUTHWASPOON, MACRAT, and Co., 66, Quren-street, Cheapside, London

THOROWAYS OINTMENT AND PILLS SUPERIOR REMEDIES FOR THE CURE
OF Source As a Warms.—Lecting Phillips, of Languag, Couth Wales, injured her arm
Of the trade live withmout in a boat dredging for owners, that she was unable to use it for
expression months after words, continually suffering the most excruelating pain. In the
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like the language of the respective continually suffering the respective continual suffe

A PIE MEMSEVEER

Capital of the company £10,000, in 10,000 shares of £1 each.
CONMITTER OF MANAGEMENT.—LORDON.
ROBERT OFFORD, Esc., 53, Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square,
MARTIN KENWORTHY, Esq., 55, Old Broad-street.
J. P. CHRISTIAN, Esq., 5, St. Martin's-place, Trafsigar-square,
JOSEPH OFFORD, Esq., 2, Campden-hill-terrace, Kensington.
CORRWALL-terrace, Kensington.
ELIAS MARTYN, Esq., Carthew, St. Austell.
JOHN HODGE, Esq., St. Austell.
HOWARD STOCKER, Esq., St., Austell.
HOWARD STOCKER, Esq., Esq., Liskeard.
SECRITARY—M. J. Vian, St. Noot, near Liskeard.

Secretary—Mr. J. Vian, St. Neot, near Liskeard Brokens—Messrs. Powell and Cooke, 1, Crown-court, Threads

BROKERANY—Mr. J. Vian, St. Neot, near Liskeard.

BROKERS—Mesars. Powell and Cooke, 1, Grown-court, Threadnerdie-street.

The quarries of the company are situated in the several parishes of St. Teath and Tilatagei (Delabole district), and St. Neot, all in the county of Cornwall.

The East Cornwall slate quarries, St. Neot (worked from time immemorial), have been in operation under the present company about 18 months. The capital proposed was £5000, from as many shares of \$1 each; 10s, see share only have been paid—i.e. £52600. With this sum machinery has been erected, land purchased for depositing rubble, and large beds of siste brought into a profitable state of working.

From the very flourishing state and prospects of the slate trade generally, and the export trade in particular, the company have determined greatly to extend the proprietary and their operations. They have, therefore, taken two other extensive concerns in the justly celebrated district of Delabole, on highly satisfactory terms, the royalty especially being considerably below the usual rate. A large amount of work, &c., has been already done on these sotts—the entire cost for which, with the valuable stock of machinery, and a large piece of ground for depositing deads, is only £1230, whist upwards of £2000 have been expended. Slate of the very best quality has been raised, and for the green colour found in one of these quarries 25 per cent. more has been offered than for any other in the market.

These quarries are expected to furnish an immense amount of slate for exportation; they can be worked very economically, having one and all water-power, and are, moreover, near the shipping ports.

The general demand for the slate of this district is great, and is steadily increasing. The continental and colonial markets are very extensive, highly lucrative, and greatly expanding. Some of the present company have recently sought to obtain cargoes for exportation from the "Old and North Delabole" Companies,—having facilities for disposing of them in the

EXTRACTS FROM DIFFERENT WRITERS ON THE DELABOLE SLATE

We learn from Different writes on the Delabole slate.

We learn from Dr. Borlase, that the grey-blue slate of Delabole, in Cornwall, weighs only 2312 ozs. to the hundred feet, which is greatly less than the lightest Westmore-land slate that I have met with. This Cornich slate, from its lightless and durance of weather (although I have no reason to think that, in the last particular, it excels the Westmorelad slate), is generally preferred to any in Great Britain, and is, perhaps, the finest in the world.—Bishop Watson's Chemical Essays, vol. iv., p. 310.

The Delabole quarries have been long celebrated for producing a beautiful and durable material, combining considerable lightness with strength. The flag stones, or thick slates, from these quarries, are highly esteemed; they are exceeding durable, not only when exposed to the atmospheric influence with inscriptions (such as those on tomb-stones) upon them, but for pavements in passages, court yards, &c. If slightly roughed, they might be advantageously employed for the sides of streets, being not reallly worn away by such friction as they would there receive, and not liable to be damaged by frost.—Export on the Geology of Corneall, by H. T. De la Becke, F.R.S., &c., Director of the Ordinance Geological Survey, published by order of the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, pp. 508—1.

Speaking of the Delabole roofing stones, Carew, in 1002, describes the blue as "in substance thinne, in colour faire, in waight light, in leating strong, and generally carrieth so good regard, as (besides the supply for home provision) great store is yeerely conveyed by shipping both to other parts of the reaime, and also beyond the seas into Britanie and Netherland."—Survey of Cornwall, reprint of 1709, p. 6.

The secretary is in possession of most favourable reports from captains and others, of long experience and integrity; but the above extracts, being perfectly distinterested, and, therefore, beyond suspicion, it is considered needless to publish any captains' repor

COPY OF REPORT FROM MR. NICHOLAS ENNOR.

COPT OF REPORT FROM MR. NICHOLAS ENNOR.

Wiscliscombe, Somerset, Dec. 21, 1852.—In accordance with your request, I this day visited the above-named quarry, when I found your grant for quarrying purposes to be very extensive..... Its natural advantages are excelled by none in the district. I next examined the recent excavation, which is about 90 ft. by 30 ft. area, depth from 40 to 50 feet. Throughout the whole of this sinking the rock appears to be unusually clear of the quartz formations, known to be so injurious to the cleavage of slate. Across the middle of the quarry there are four cross-heads, have cut the middle beds into small blocks, as is usually the case. The adjoining beds, on either side, in the bottom, appear much larger and of good quality, presenting a smooth surface, of a sound metallic character. The colour is a light blue, which is now taking precedence with all architects to the dark blue slates that draw heat, and decompose and warp timber. From long experience and careful observations as to what are favourable indications in slate formations, I unbesitatingly say this quarry at present presents every appearance of being an inexhaustible deposit of slate, to sufficiently develope and earry out which a nominal capital of \$10,000 should be named, to be called in instalments if required, by which time, from present appearance, the working plant, slate sold, and stock in hand, might be fairly estimated at £7000, to meet that sum. Having also taken a cursory glance from the quarry to the sea, a distance of about three-quarters of a mile, I noticed that a tram-road could be laid down so as to enable the parties to ship the produce through the summer at a trifling expense, by an outlay of from £500 to £700. This is estimated in the above-named sum. In conclusion, I beg to remark that quarry speculations should not be classed with those of mines; the risks in quarries bear no comparison. Parties engaged may calculate on this being a bona fide speculation.

To the Grenville Delabole Company.

N D U R A T E D S T O N E C O M P A N Y

SOFT STONE, BEICKS, TILES, AND BUILDING MATERIALS OF ALL KINDS HARD AND IMPERVIOUS TO WEATHER OR MOISTURE.

HARD AND IMPERVIOUS TO WEATHER OR MOISTURE.

Capital £50,000, in £1 shares.—10s. to be paid on complete registration, and the remainder at call.

Under Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

Provisionally registered, under 7 and 8 Victoris, cap. 110.

Prospectuses, containing the various uses to which this invaluable patent may be applied, and also the expressed opinion of the most eminent geologist of the day, may be had at the offices of the company; of Mesars. Paons: and Honorinson, solicitors, 71, Mark-lane; of N. E. STEVENS, Edg., managing director at Tunbridge Wells; of Edward Roberts, Edg., 16, Holica-street, Cavendish-square, surveyor to the company; and of Grogos Lawrons, Edg., 3, Warnford-court, Throgmorton-street, broker and left the company.

pany; and of USOME LAWFORD, Eaq., o, warniord-court, throughout the street, where to the company.

Applications for shares to be made to the managing director at Tunbridge Wells, to the solicitors, and to the broker. Offices of the company, 14 and 15, 84. swithin's lane: and High-street, Tunbridge Wells. The works are in operation at King's Quarry, Tunbridge Wells.

The directors of the above company have hitherto abstained from making any public statement of the comparison between the price of stone subjected to their patent process and that of other stones in ordinary use, as they were desirous to obtain from practical investigation the most accurate results as to the cost of their products.

The following prices will at once exhibit a comparison so favourable to the indurated stone, as not only to command the attention of all persons interested in the use of materials of this description, but to ensure a high rate of profit to the shareholders:—

Average varies.

Average price Portland of sandstone. stone.

Prime cost on the wharf, per cube foot. 4sl. 2s. 3d. whole sawing, per foot superficial 1½d. 0s. 6d. Plain work, exclusive of sawing 2d. 0s. 3½d. Sunk work, ditto 5d. 0s. 9d. Moulded work, ditto 8d. 1s. 0d. Tooled York stone. 2s. 3d. 0s. 6d. 0s. 5¼d. 0s. 9d.

Paint work, ditto 50. 18, od. 18, od. 18, od. Moulded work, ditto 80. 18, od. 18, od. 18, od. Moulded work, ditto 50. 18, od. The reason why Portland and Yorkshire stones are introduced in comparison with the indurated stone is in consequence of the peculiar adaptation of the latter for all purposes for which the other stones are now used, possessing, as it does, superior advantages as to durability, with the important additions of imperviousness te moisture, the impossibility of vegetation arising on the surface, and the case and consequent cheapness with which the sandstone can be worked to any form previous to induration. The company have already made arrangements for granting licenses in important ocalities on liberal terms; and they will also be prepared to induration occalities on liberal terms; and they will also be prepared to indurate stone or other porous materials in large quantities in any locality, thus avoiding the cost of carriage. The directors have confidence in stating that the profits will amount to a clear 30 per cent. on the capital employed; indeed, a glance at the foregoing prices will fully

DATENT IMPROVED WIRE ROPE WORKS, MILLWALL, POPLAR.—A. J. HUTCHINGS, and CO., Sole Makers to the Lords of the Admiralty.—ROUND and FLAT ROPES, of every description, suitable for mining operations or other purposes, GALVANIZED or UNGALVANIZED, MANUFACTURED upon an IMPROVED PRINCIPLE, ensuring great pliability and durability. The superiority of these ropes over hempen ones, in point of strength, lightness, durability, and cost, is admitted by all who have tried them.

GUIDE ROPES, SIGNAL CORD, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, &c. 2006.

MPROVED PATENT WIRE ROPE.—Mr. ANDREW SMITH.
the ORIGINAL INVENTOR of WIRE ROPE, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS,
and SUEMARINE TELEGRAPHS, solicits the attention of the public to his IM.
PROVED PATENT MANUFACTURE, as the best and cheapest, having obtained
also sixth patent since 1835.
Office, 69, Princes-street, Lelcester-square, London.

CLAY PURIFICATION OF GAS.—This process is APPROVED and ADOPTED by some of the most intelligent GAS ENGINEERS in the kingdom, and their opinions are fully borne out by the investigations of Dr. Letheby and other scientific authorities. It will, no doubt, be employed in nearly every well managed gas-works; and will lead to an enlarged consumption of gas in private houses, from which it is now excluded by a fear of its impurity.—Terms of license, &c., may be obtained of Messre. Houses Baoranss, Huddersfield, agents to the patentees. In use at the gas-works of Leeds, Preston, Huddersfield, Wakefield, West Riding County Gaol, &c.

WEST OF ENGLAND SLATE COMPANY.

Conducted on the "Core-Book STRIKE"

PROSPECTUS for issuing 7560 New Shares at par.

Capital of the company £10,000, in 10,000 shares of £1 each.

COMMITTER OF MANAGEMENT,—EXPRISED.

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MARTIN KENWORTHY, Esq., 55, Old Broad-street.

J. P. CHRISTIAN, Esq., 5, St. Martin's-place, Trafalgar-square,
JOSEPH OFFORD, Esq., 52, Campden-hill-terrace, Kensington.

COREWALL.

ELIAS MARTYN, Esq., Campden-hill-terrace, Kensington.

MOKELESS FURNACE, COMPLETE COMBUSTION, AND ECONOMY.—The legislative ensurement for the suppression of the smoke autance being now in operation, rendering it compulsory on the part of furnace proprietors to adopt the best means for its abolition, C. J. FOX calls the attention of the scientific public to the PLAN PATENTED by Mesers, ELASLIE and SIMPLON, of the cientific public to the PLAN PATENTED by Mesers, ELASLIE and SIMPLON, of the LANGE SAVING IN FUEL, and as one of the most SIMPLE and ECONOMICAL in first cost yet offered to the public. It can be fixed in a period in no case exceeding a day, and without any disturbance to the furnace.—Full particulars may be seen.

MARTHAMBURGANETIED CORPATE CONTRACT COAL MANNEY.

VORTHAMPTONSHIRE GREAT CENTRAL COAL MINING Capital £21,500, in 21,500 parts, or shares, of \$1 each, paid up, and no further liability.

To be conducted on the "Gost-Book Painciple."

To be conducted on the "Gost-Book Painciple.

Mr. JOSEPH ADNITT, merchant, Bridge-street, Northampton.
WILLIAM BUTCHER, Esq. Cotton End, Hardingstone, Northampton.
Mr. JOHN DULEY, Ironfounder, St. John "Satreet, Northampton.
Mr. SPENCER JONES, shoe manufacturer, Drapery, Northampton.
Mr. ROBERT MILLS, clothier, Bridge-street, Northampton.
Mr. ROBERT MILLS, clothier, Bridge-street, Northampton.

BANKERS—The Northamptonahire Banking Company, Northampton.

SECRETABLES—Mr. N. W. Freeman, Market-square, Northampton; Mr. John Jones,
Union-street, Northampton.

SECRETABLES—Mr. N. W. Freeman, Market-square, Northampton in Mr. John Jones,
Union-street, Northampton.

SECRETABLES—Mr. N. W. Hulme and Gyster, Manchester.

OFFICES,—Market Square, Northampton.

OFFICES,-MARKET SQUARE, NORTHAMPTON.

PROSPECTUS.

OPFICES,—MARKET SQUARE, NORTHAMPTON.

PROSPECTUS.

The period having arrived when a combination of fortuitous and most advantageous circumstances, both of a local and general nature, have greatly enhanced the importance so long attached to the discovery of coal in the more southern portions of the kingdom, it has been resolved to form a powerful company to the purpose of resuming operations at the Kingsthorpe shift, which several years ago, though then presenting such high promise of a successful issue, were obliged to be suspended for the want of adequate capital to carry on the works.

The property on which this mine is situated consists of 105 acres, lying in the parish of Kingsthorpe, near the turnpike-road leading to the populous town of Northrapton, about two miles distant. The works to which it is now desired to invite the parton, about two miles distant. The works to which it is now desired to invite the parton, about two miles distant. The works to which it is now desired to invite the parton, about two miles distant. The works to which it is now desired to invite the parton, about two miles distant. The works to which it is now desired to invite the parton, about two miles distant. The works to which it is now desired to invite the parton, about two miles distant. The works to which it is now desired to invite the parton, and the parton of the miles were also the parton of the forth of 160 fathoms. In the course of this sinking, a number of facts of the most encouraging character were developed, and which have far exceeded the most sanguine expectations of persons conversant with the geology of the neighbourhood.

The formations of the lower colite, lias and red mari, which geologically intervene between the site of these works and the great oal formation, were found to be very much thinner than their general estimated thickness, and at the priod of the works there was the parton of the works there was a sufficient of the collection, were for the works had a consideration of the works to the collectio

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Committee of Management of the Northamptonshire Great Central Coal Mining Company.

I request you will allot me shares in the above company, of £1 cach, and I nondertake to pay the bankers of the company £1 on each allotted share when required to do so.

Reference Address
Date Occupation

This quantity may be extended to 300 acres, or more, if required by the company.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE GREAT CENTRAL COAL MINING COMPANY.
REPORT OF MR. ROBERT BEAUMONT, OF LLANDAFF.

REFORT OF MR. ROBERT BEAUMONT, OF LLANDAFY.

Northamptons, Aug. 29, 1854.—In consequence of an application on behalf of the Northamptonshire Great Central Coal Mining Company. I have examined the property at Kingsthorpe, with a view to ascertain the quality of the minerals, with their appearantion to the coal fields in the western districts. At Kingsthorpe, two pits or shafts have been sunk several years ago, to the depth of about 329 yards or 160 fms.; the journal given of the several strata passed through in the course of ainking these pits, and the appearance of the metals as seen on the surface, indicate in strong terms that they belong to the series of red and white mart stone, or lower range of outlies ettat. They appear also to have snnk through the red and variegated maris and new red sandstone, and thereby have approched the red conglomerate, magnesian limestone, and conglomerate which are embedded next to the coal measures. Finding this to be the case, I have examined the strata in Warwickshire, where the easternmost collieries laws been opened, and I find there nearly the same range of strata; as also at Coventry the same rack is found. This stone completely resembles the Eath stone, both in texture, colour, and position, under which coals are now being worked, and where a few years agoit was covidered coal did not exist; but by perseverance to a considerable depith, the coal was discovered, and I believe I may add, the success of this undertaking was accomplished manily through my own recommendation to persevere in the execution of their trials. I find the course of these measures range from Coventry towards Rugby; there the list limestone is found in good quality, embedded in the marl, which is made into very fine stricks and pipes, and the limestone ranges along for several miles. Now, as the limestone ranges along for several miles. Now, as the limestone ranges along for several miles. Now, as the limestone range along for several miles. Now, as the limestone range along for several miles. Now, a

triese coal pits are 300 fms, in depth. A pumpling-engine of about 100-horas power, and a winding-engine of about 50-horas power, will be required. The late discovery of extensive iron ore in this district fully warrant a searching attempt for the discovery of coal, as there will be a great increase in the population; but had iron ore sot been discovered, there is sufficient market to warrants a large expeniture in the production of coal in the immediate district. In the event of coal being met with, the winding-engine proposed will be from equal to raise at least 300 tons of coal per day; this may be considered equal to 7a,000 tons per annum. will be found equal to rai equal to 75,000 tons per a

The amount of sales and charges, to be taken in a moderate way, I should state as

£18,780 0 0 Profit-Balance . Should you require any further information or assistance, it will be given with plesure by your obedient servant, ROBERT BEAUMONT, Llandsff, Cardiff.

DEAFNESS! DEAFNESS!—IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

Dr. MANFRED, M.R.C.S., has this day published, free by post for eight postage stamps, a "PHYSICIAN'S GUIDE FOR COUNTRY PATIENTS," for the PERFECT and PERMANENT RESTORATION OF HEARING, by his invaluable new treatment. Being a stop to quackery, even impositions on the suffering of the self-styled doctors, insamuch as the hearing can be restored for life. Deames of the most inveterate nature relieved in half-an-bour, sured in a few hours, and almost stant cessation of noises in the cars and head, by paintess treatment. Hundred eletters may be seen, and persons referred to, who have heard the usual-tone of conversation in a few hours.—Patients received daily at Dr. Manfred's residence, it. Regent-strest, London (first door in Air-street), where all letters must be additional.

Hear the spent you Mining in with all o and what penny in into the ministrated in the spent with the might state of the spent with the spent all my into standing, no longer when 20, 24 aspecular, But, Sir, He must consul promin examination ordinary different fail to public, and for his adr. With respectively.

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## Original Correspondence.

FALLACIOUS VALUE OF MINING SHARES.—No. II.

FALLACIOUS VALUE OF MINING SHARES,—No. II.

Sin,—Fasics are stabborn things. I imbibed this in the days of my bophood, half a cantury ago, and sull cling to old sequenistance, rather than any new faugled ideas, and the control of t

### NEW ERA IN MINING-HOW TO AVOID LOSS.

NEW ERA IN MINING—HOW TO AVOID LOSS.

"Il persons inclined to speculate in mines or quarries, did so subject to my approval, they would have little to fear."—Vide N. Emon, Mining Journal, Nov. 11.

Hear this, ye mining speculators? Pay attention, and listen ye, who have long spen your money for nought? Rejoice, oh, ye poor, unsuccessful bal captains. Mining is no longer a speculation, but a certainty. Let us rejoice, and cry "Eur. ka" with all our might, for we have at last found a man who undertakes to tell what shall ad what shall not pay. There is, therefore, no occasion for throwing away one single prant in speculations. Send for "Ennor;" he is the magician who has penetrated into the mysteries of Nature, and laid down infallible laws for our government in our necarbes. Oh, Ennor! hadst thou but made me to understand this before, thou mightest, perhaps, have saved to me (an unit amongst the many) some money speciated in vain. Why, man, thou art worth thy weight in gold, or more; for amongst aim pracreourse amongst mine agents of all degrees of practice, respectability, and aim pracreourse amongst mine agents of all degrees of practice, respectability, and allow the man and the first whom I have heard assert that. Men of capital, there is bleager any occasion for you to be content with a pitiful 5 per cent. for your money, viet 20, 25, or even 100 per cent., can so easily be obtained in mines, now no longer assectations.

when 20, 25, or even 100 per cent., can so easily be obtained in mines, now no longer kernecutation.

But, Sr, I have often been amused in reading Mr. N. Ennor's epistles in your paper. But, Sr, I have often been brought up in a curious school, he uses the first persaal pronous so often; I, my, me, are the prevailing words. I fancy a phrenologist cashining his cranium would find No. 10 (self esteem) developed in a very extractionary degree; and I say this without the least prejudice, as I have never seen the mas, nor heard of him but through your paper. A reader of your paper cannot, however, falt or mark the manner in which he thrusts himself and his opinions on the polic, and talking about his mines and his mining. The bubble, however, has burst, for his advertisement last week tells the tale.

With respect to his igneous theory, &c., in the latter part of his last paper (which his phylachethe, is made up of assertions), he says pretty much about "precaiting law of history," &c. I can see nothing like a "law" in what he has laid down. If he has decovered a law by which natural operations are carried on, why not lay it down in distinct terms?

ny. NG

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is well known that in our tin mines the stream of the stream of the stream of the stream of the stream is granite; and it is well known that in our tin mines to deeper we go the scarner the water becomes, so that at the bottom of a deep mine to water is much warmer than at adit; and as the lodes generally maintain their haracter, this can be owing to no chemical action.

Lelant, Hayle, Nov. 14.

## THE RITTON CASTLE MINE, AND MR. ENNOR.

Siz.—I was surprised, on opening your Journal on Saturday, to observe, under the ad of "Ritton Castle Mine," an attack made upon me by Mr. Ennor. In the first lose, let me observe that I never in my life addressed an anonymous communication is a newspaper, consequently I deny having written the letter which appears so led to have excited his ire, by impugning his judgment, or having the slightest wideling either directly or indirectly, of the party who did. For my own part, I ached so little importance to Mr. Ennor's report of the mine, that I did not think worth while to point out the palpable errors it contains.

One thing is certain, if I do not know my "duty," Mr. Nicholas Ennor is not the son to whom I shall apply for information or instruction. Egotism forms no part by character.

frorth while to point out the papears.

One thing is certain, if I do not know my "duty," air, and the papear of the hing is certain, if I do not know my "duty," air, and the papear of my character.

Mr. Ennor has no power to arrogate to himself the right of catechising me, neverabless I will endeavour to enlighten him upon some of the points to which he albeits I will endeavour to enlighten him upon some of the points to which he albeits I will endeavour to enlighten him upon some of the points to which he albeits I will endeavour to enlighten him upon some of the points to which he albeits I will endeavour to enlighten him upon some of the points to which he ealbeits I will endeavour to enlighten him upon some of the points to which he ealbeits I will endeavour to enlighten him upon some of the points to which he ealbeits I will endeavour to enlighten him upon some of the points to which he ealbeits I will endeavour to enlighten him upon some of the points to which he albeits I will endeavour to enlighten him upon some of the points to which he albeits I will endeavour to enlighten him upon some of the points to which he albeits I will endeavour to enlighten him upon some of the points to which he albeits I will endeavour to enlighten him upon some of the points to which he albeits I will endeavour to enlighten him upon some of the points to which he albeits I will endeavour to enlighten him upon some of the points to which he albeits I will endeavour to enlighten him upon some of the points to which he albeits I will endeavour to enlighten him upon some of the points to which he albeits I will endeavour to enlighten him upon some of the points to which he albeits I will endeavour to enlighten him upon some of the points to which he albeits I will endeavour to enlighten him upon some of the points to which he albeits I will endeavour to enlighten him upon some of the points to support the points to the points to which he albeits I will endeavour to enlighten him upon some of the points to support the points t

in my possession, which I will willingly submit to those parties who have to demand proof.

Frence to Mr. Adam Murray, Mr Ennor should have ascertained facts, before ling his name. Mr. Murray was not sent to the mine by the adventurers, as or presumes, but came into the neighbourhood accidentally, I believe; and formerly known him, he called upon me, we walked to Ritton Castle, and degraround. Mr. Murray was of opinion we were driving too much to the mid having assmall dial, we proceeded to ascertain if such were the case. Had ed the course as suggested by him, I now find we should have cut the lode a sooner than we did. The lode, however, I may remark, takes a different ditto what Mr. Ennor concluded. I have a very high opinion of Mr. Adam of the course of the

hetion to what Mr. Ennor concluded. I have a very high opinion of Mr. Adam Mrray's judgment, and would willingly submit to it, but neither he nor myself can set through the ground—Mr. Ennor may over is no fault of mine; and I am astonised that a person of Mr. Ennor's extreme penetration could not see that the engine and boiler were not exposed to the atmosphere, as he asserts. Mr. Ennor, also, greatly errs as to the sinking in the level under the shallow adit. Ar. of the lode was stoped, by way of trial, and in the course of a month nearly a ton darf (as I informed two of the principal shareholders some months ago, and also Mr. Ennor, when he was here). I caused it to be suspended. The auspension, therefore, as the result of Mr. Ennor's recommendation.

R. P. Edeleten, Resson, Ave. 15.

## GREAT PHŒNIX MINE, AND MR. ENNOR.

GREAT PHIENIX MINE, AND MR. ENNOR.

Sh.—In your last week's Journal Mr. Ennor denies having condemned Great its, and says he never reported on it. Now, what can he mean by saying (as he to the property of the state of the southers when now, he tells us that its position is very good, being at the junction of the grantic and slate, and against a cross-course? How are the readers of your vasible Journal to reconcile these statements? Further, Mr. Ennor says that another how, it beg to say that South Promit Mine is exactly similarly situated, being at 8 junction of the slate and grantic, and having the same cross-course passing through the centre of the slate and grantic, and having the same cross-course passing through

centre of the sett. Again, North Phonix Mine, now working by the Great

Phonix Company and other gentlemen, is also similarly situated, having the killas on the south, and the granite on the north side of the lode, as is the case at Great Phonix, and the same cross-course passes at no great distance to the west of their present operations.

Other places also similarly situated in this district might be named, but this must suffice at present, to show that Mr. Ennor's remarks are not correct respecting the position of the mines in this district. My motive in writing is merely to correct Mr. Ennor's statements, fearing that his observations might have a tendency to injure this mining locality.—Noe, 15.

A RESIDENT IN THE CARADON DISTRICT.

#### MINING TERMS, AND IRISH MINES.

MINING TERMS, AND IRISH MINES.

Srs,—I am sorry to have to intrude a second time on your columns on the above subject, but must do so in self-defence, from the tone as well as tenor of your Dublin Correspondent's last letter, though I do not wish to take any notice of the former. It is quite possible that I may know him, as he says; and if so, I am sorry he never mentioned to me he was the author of the correspondence: but, as it is, I have never yet heard who your Dublin correspondent is, so that he has me at an advantage there. As to quarts and quartzite, the difference between them is very great, and distinctive terms are much needed to prevent confusion. Your correspondent's description and definition of quarts is quite correct, but does not go far enough to show the difference between the quarts occurring crystallised or uncrystallised in lodes, and that found in mountain masses, which, in their nature, origin, and value in a miner's eyes, are totally and entirely opposed. He will see a good example of the former very near Dublin, either at Howth or Sugar-loaf Mountain; the latter he is, no doubt, well acquainted with. Chemically and mineralogically, the massive or crystalline quarts of metallic and other lodes, and the compact quartz or quartz rock, occurring either as a formation in itself, or in beds interstratified with other rocks, may be sometimes nearly identical (both may be pure silica), but in a miner's eyes they are as different as black from white, as they are also in those of geologists, for which reason the latter have very generally applied the term quartaite as a distinctive name for the latter species of quarts, as your correspondent will see in any recent work on geology. This compact quartz is also very different in its nature and origin from elvan (which your correspondent defines quite correctly), insame ha sit is always of a contemporaneous origin with the rocks it accompanies, and elvan is not so. Elvan is rather a species of granite which has been intruded in a moiter state into cle

They may be found crossing the country in any direction, and are generally found to exert important and favourable influence on the contents of the mineral lodes they cross. True eivan is, therefore, a totally different rock from compact quartz in its nature and origin, although the latter may often bear a considerable apparent similarity to it.

I should stop here, but that your correspondent concludes his note by asking me, "why the Ballyrizzard district is so much more metalliferous than that of Crookhaven!" Now, really Sir, I cannot see why this query is put to me, or what the meaning of it is, though it seems intended to have a very deep one. I nover, to my knowledge, passed any comparative opinion as to the metalliferous nature of the two districts, nor even expressed, in any way, an unfavourable one of the Crookhaveni district. Far from doing so, I have a very high opinion indeed of some mines in that part of the country, and of the certainty of their success, if they were but judiciously and spiritedly worked. I certainly did report last spring on the numerous indications of copper found at Ballyrizzard, and recommended some trial shafts to be sunk to test them further; and since then I have expressed an unfavourable opinion of the Irish Consols lode, in the Crookhaven district; but surely your correspondent cannot think of construing these separate opinions of two single places into sweeping assertions, including the whole surrounding districts, which contain many other mines, which were not touched upon in my reports at all.

I may, perhaps, here remark, upon a note which I perceive in your last Journal from Mr. Lane, to the effect that he was not officially "aware of the existence of my report," and say in explanation, that it was a committee of the directors that employed me to report on the Irish Consols, and, consequently, that my reports were forwarded by me to those gentlemen, and not to Mr. Lane, which they otherwise should have been.—2, Henricitia-street, Dublin, Nov. 5.

RUALLIFIED MANAGERS v

#### QUALIFIED MANAGERS v. READY-MADE MANAGERS.

should have been.—2, Henrictta-street, Dublin, Nov. S.

R. W. Townsens.

QUALIFIED MANAGERS v. READY-MADE MANAGERS.

Sir.—Your correspondent, Mr. W. Eathorne Gill, in conjunction with the use of my name in your Journal, taxes me with ignorance in making, in one of my late communications, the following remark:—"Of what avail is it for the scientific man to pronounce a tract auriferous when it cannot, in the existing state of things, be obtained?" Nay, more, he says it is a ridiculous form of words. Far he it from me to call Mr. Gill ignorant of English mining, but his finding fault with my statement shows clearly he does not in the least understand the question at issue, as regards. Australia. The opinion of Messrs. Hopkins, M'Arthur, and others who are acquainted with the colony, is always to be received with interest; but what would the public think of me if I was to pass an opinion upon statements in reference to copper mining in Sweden! Had Mr. Gill carefully studied these letters, he would have known that the mass of diggers presented insuperable obstacles to the quiet enjoyment of new ground of a rich character; and, with all due submission, i would observe that my question, so far from displaying ignorance, or the lurking something which he does not wish to appreciate, is a simple truism, which I defy him, or any person acquainted with the matter, to dispreve.

It appears that he conceives that because I happened in early life to take a degree, and, therefore, having had an education in common with thousands in England, that this fact is to be dragged forwards to my disadvantage. I cannot do better than answer him in his own words, which, mutatis mutandis, are exactly applicable. Are we to be told by Mr. Gill that a man after passing through diversified fields of experience in England and Australia, and honorably cultivating his assigned portion of each, having carefully selected and accumulated his share of the results knowledge from these most valuable sources, and also superadded the results from the f

### ON THE GOLD MINING COMPANIES-No. XI.

HOW OPERATIONS COULD BE CONDUCTED TO A SUCCESSFUL ISSUE.

ON THE GOLD MINING COMPANIES—No. XI.

HOW OPERATIONS COULD BE CONDUCTED TO A SUCCESSFUL ISSUE.

Sin,—Little more remains to be said in this, my concluding letter, on the above subject. I have endeavoured to point out in plain language some of the chief causes why companies have hitherto failed in success. The causes have in general been—their anxious desire to follow out old notions of mining, abandoning the results of Australian experience, a self-willed confidence in their own powers, an unteachableness of disposition, a profound ignorance of the country, and of the cheapest and best method of transporting goods and machinery to their works, an inaptitude to contend with colonial craft, and an utter imbeelility of purpose, has prominently marked the proceedings of their officers.

Unable to obtain land of real value, on eligible terms, instead of turning their attention, during the present crisis, to washing auriferous earth, which might have paid a handsome dividend to their constituents, bent on acquiring a monopoly in the soil, they have, in several instances, failen into the hands of sharpers, and acquired tracts of land of more than doubtful value. Steadily acting upon the idea that the true method to make a company remunerative consisted in the obtaining and crushing auriferous quartz, in spite of difficulties and doubt, with which this part of the subject is at present surrounded, they have made that the primary object of their researches, to the utter neglect of the more easily and more readily obtained products of the auriferous ground. They have attempted, in some cases, work opposed to the general opinion of persons acquainted with the ground—as, witness the attempt to cut a tunnel through the ridge at Lucky Point, on the Turon; and in general they have had to contend with difficulties of a peculiar and local character, which, from their inexperience in the country, they were quite unable to cope with. I have endeavoured in these letters to show that, by a totally new system of operations, great re

### GOLD IN AUSTRALIA-THE BENDIGO ASSAYS.

Sin,—I have no intention at present to enter into any controversy with Mr. Evan Hopkins as to these essays. In my letter to Mr. Michel, which I did not intend for publication, I simply stated facts; and I think it only an act of justice to myself to state that those "assays" were published by Mr. Michel in your Journal without my knowledge or sanction—or, indeed, without even Mr. Michel's knowing ms. The "assays" were embodied in a private document, prepared by a personal friend of my

own, for private information, to enable myself, and others with me, to judge of the actual condition of the refuse left by the diggers.

I refer Mr. Hopkins to my letter, and the assays, as to "how the samples were taken." The operator in question, although to the scientific public an unknown mas, its well known to those who are associated with him as a thoroughly practical and experienced operator, and as competent to report on the subject as Mr. Hopkins; and I do not understand by what right Mr. Hopkins insinuates deception, or intention to deccive, on his or my part.

I quite agree with Mr. Hopkins that, to arrive at perfectly accurate results on a large scale, it is necessary to treat 100, or even 1000 tons; but there is no reason why an approximation to the truth cannot be arrived at with average samples, repeated assays, and careful manipulation, by a honest man.

I am expecting abortly further information on the important subject, as to whether machinery can profitably assist labour at the diggings, with advantage to the capitalist in England. The question at issue can then be argued on a more practical basis.

Cannon-street, Nov. 16.

[ADVENTISHMENT.]

## THE NOUVEAU MONDE GOLD MINING COMPANY.

THE NOUVEAU MONDE GOLD MINING COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE MINING JOURNAL.

SIR,—I have read the remarks in your Journal of the 11th inst., relative to the several gold mining companies, and particularly to the Nouveau Monde Gold Mining Company. I beg to send you a copy of my statement which appeared in the Tisses Of the 13th instant. The communication you refer to of the gerant, in the report of Messrs. Taylor, page 54, is not dated the 5th, but the 25th, of September, and was demissed to the send by my solicitor's answer to the gerant (page 55 of report), and from my statement referred to.

I have only to add, that although the amount of expenditure in the balance-sheet is apparently large, it should have been stated how, and under what ctrcumstances, and the purposes for which, that amount was employed, in order that the shareholders might judge for themselves.

10, Gloucsster-street, Kensington, Nos. 14.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Mr. Clement received from Messrs. Taylor, on the 4th inst., a print of the proceeding s

and the purposes for which, that amount was employed, an John H. Clement.

10, Gloucester-street, Kensington, Nov. 14.

TO THE RINES.

Mr. Clement received from Mesers. Taylor, on the 4th inst., a print of the proceeding s at a meeting of the company, held at their offices in Faris on the 30th Sept. last.

Dates, as well as facts, are most important, and Mr. Clement begs to refer the share-holders to the notices, &c., in the Minsing Journal of the 14th, 21st, and 28th of October, holders to the notices, &c., in the Minsing Journal of the 14th, 21st, and 28th of October, and 4th inst., and to the paragraph in the City Intelligence of the Times, also 4th inst.

Mr. Clement begs to reiterate the statement he has already made, that he carried out to the fullest extent during the short time he was at work in California for the company (viz., one year and ten months) the instructions given to him; and that his reports and correspondence, coapted with the correspondence of the legal advisor of the company in California, will fully bear him out in this assertion, if the shareholders are permitted to see those papers as a whole, including the "personal matters and remarks on their companies," referred to in Mesers. Taylor's letter in the Mining Journal of the 2nth October, all of which were intended for the information of the shareholders, although Mesers. Taylor found "that it was impossible to publish them verbatim."

Mr. Clement has stated over and over again in his correspondence and reports the particulars alleged to be wanting in the printed report of the 30th of September. After 29 years' experience in mining occupations and as a mining engineer, it is quite exist-field of the richness of the mines and the locality around (vide P.S. of Mesers. Taylor report, page 63), and he begs to repeat that the mines were not, when he left, aufficiently deep to fully develope their resources; and that, his humble opinion, the mines would yield a large profit. If properly worked, notwithstanding the costly expenses which must

Messrs. John Taylor and Sons, London.

Mr. Clement answered the 16 questions eviatin, put to him by the gerant and Messra-Taylor (see page 46, report). In the letter accompanying the same (page 55, report) Mr. Clement's solicitor expressly said that Mr. Clement was quite willing to answer any further questions, or to attend the Committee of Surveillance upon the terms therein stated, but he was not required to do so, neither were any further questions put to him.

At page 55 of the report "the fallacy" of Mr. Clement's estimates of the value of the Marcel Mines, and of the statements of the richness of the ores he had raised, is alluded to, and a quotation from his report of March, 1854, is then given of assays made, in corroboration of the "fallacy," it is presumed; but by whom and where such assays were made the shareholders are not told, Mr. Clement, therefore, begs to supply the omission. All mentioned at page 58 were made in London, through Messra. Taylor; the remainder (page 59), by professional assayers at San Francisco, certificates from whom, duly auther (page 59), by professional assayers at San Francisco, certificates from whom, duly auther (page 59), by professional assayers at San Francisco, certificates from whom, duly auther (page 59), by a continuous time to time to Messra. Taylor; other assays were made, in London through them, but the particulars are not mentioned in the report, neither is Mr. Clement aware of the actual result per ton, although Mr. Phillips informed Mr. Clement, in conversation, on his requesting to know the results, that they were high; but the particulars were withheld by Mr. Phillips.

The charge that these assays were made from hand selected specimens is wholly and empiatically denied by Mr. Phillips. Independent of the same of the particular, and indiscriminately by the parties named in the lists, and lotters sent with the boxes to Messrs. Taylor, and acknowledged to have been received. When any hand-selected specimens were sent, it was explained; and, of course, it was

### AVE MARIA GOLD MINING COMPANY.

AVE MARIA GOLD MINING COMPANY.

Sig.—By whom was the recent meeting convened? Let parties out of doors beware, for Argus eyes are upon them. Let justice be done to Mesrs. Gill, O'Connor, and the poor miners, who have been so unjustly kept out of their money for so long a period. Where do the committee hold their sittings? The accounts ought to be submitted to a meeting of shareholders, and any vote of money to the directors for services since the formation of the company ought to be disallowed. I know who pulls the puppet strings, and will expose all shams, coute qui coute. I shall keep silence, waiting quietly until the appearance of the committee's report.

Nov. 16.

### WESTMINSTER IMPROVEMENT BONDS.

WESTMINSTER IMPROVEMENT BONDS.

Str.,—Adopting your suggestion, I attended the sale, on Monday last, of 10 bonds of 1000/l, each, at the Auction Mart, with a view of learning the causes of the recent depression. Since the insertion of my two articles in your Journal, cautioning the public against buying the bonds whilst a thread of mystery hung over them, they have fallen from 650/t to 230/l. This depreciation has taken place in a few weeks. What ruin to those who less than a year ago invested at upwards of 900/. I cannot too strongly condemn the recent conduct of the commissioners, as they savour very strongly of the acts of financial quacks. I hear the parish is sueing them for the rates, and, if not promptly paid, will apply for an injunction to restrain them, even if they have the transfer of the rates of a sueing them for the trateses are sait. If the Furber soid all the bonds at 280/t to 300/l. for each 1000/l. bond, bearing tat 5 per cent, per annum.

I really think them sent ingures a good speculation, although the approaching suspension of dividents may cause them to be still lower. The holders should form themselves into a committee, and petition Parliament to allow them to take their affairs into their own hands. Time would soon remedy this past gross mismanagement; and I consider the ultimate position of the holders as any thing but a desparate one. Let them thoroughly sift and understand exactly how they stand at present. I think their property is in an improving neighbourhood, as the railway will soon pass near it. The houses seem substantially built, although the builders got only half their claim in cash; the other half they were obliged to take in bonds. These were immediately soid at any price, to the serious injuryl of those who originally were persuaded by solicitors to invest 1000/l for each 100/l. Onc. The delusion has been kept up to the last moment, and excuses made for offering them daily in the newspapers. It amuses me to read the clay-thrap shifts that are resorted to—viz., the proper

THE SMOKE NUISANCE IN FRANCE.-The Prefect of Police has issued an order, that within a delay of six months from this time all proprietors of manufactories where steam-engines are used are either to commune their monke or confine themselves to burning coke. This order is to prevent the smoke from defacing the fronts of public monuments and private houses, for cleaning and ornamenting of which Government and private individuals incur considerable expense.—Galignani.

THE PARRIOTIC FUND.—On Monday last, the Messrs. Tussoud, with their usual liberality and good feeling, appropriated the whole of the proceeds of their morning and evening exhibition in ald of this truly charitable and national undertaking, and which, we understand, was well supported by the public.

#### MARIQUITA AND NEW GRANADA MINING COMPANY.

Contingent upon the authority to Mr. Gower being acted upon 6,000 0 0

Total Total 6,719 6 3

From the above data, which are actual facts obtained from the books and papers of the company, or in evidence from the directors themselves and the secretary, the inference immediately deducible, in the opiniou of the committee, as to the present position of the company are these—

That, as regards the Marmato Mine, there is nothing in the above facts, or in any others that, in the course of the committee's enquiries, have been brought before them, that would lead them to question the fairness of the purchase. On the contrary, they think it but fair to state that they fully believe, from all the information they have been able to obtain, that this mine is a valuable property, which, carefully and independently managed, will afford good dividends to the shareholders.

As regards the Santa Ana, they are of opinion, looking at the unprofitable nature of the returns, extending over many years, that it would have been a dear purchase as having been calculated upon returns which experience has shown to be exceptional; and it becomes a serious question for the shareholders whether steps should not be taken to enforce a restitution.

With respect to the Purima Mine, the committee are satisfied, from the correspondence with Mr. J. R. Powles, that the first advances made by him were made with the object of securing possession of the mine; and that, although in doing so he exceeded the amount of advances considered expedient by the board, yet otherwise he had their full sanction and authority. The first mention made of the Purima Mine was in the report presented to the general meeting in July, 1853, in which the directors stat that "the company has acquired an interest in the Mine of Purima." Although the directors infer from the fact of the report containing this paragraph having been adopted by the meeting, it was sunctioned by the shareholders, the committee contend that the whole affair of the Purima is an illegal transaction

consequently made themselves liable to be called upon to retain the amount of the purchase.

The committee, in conclusion, leave to the shareholders to form their own opinion of what should be their course of proceeding under the circumstances as to obtaining restitution for the Santa Ana and Purima, but would strongly recommend them to take the necessary measures at the next meeting to prevent any extension of the capital, and to cancel at once the power conveyed to the board by a special general meeting of issuing the remainder of the 10,000 shares. They also recommend that the Deed of Settlement be altered, and that the following resolutions be passed—viz. That both auditors be appointed by the shareholders; that the general meetings be half-yearly; that the minimum number of directors be reduced to fire; and that, as special meetings must be called for that purpose, the directors be required to convene them.

The committee, without having specially directed their attention to the subject, as being of minor importance in comparison with the purchases of the Santa Ana and Purima, are enabled to say that, with proper economy, the expenses of management

you minor importance in comparison with the purchases of the Santa Ana and ma, are enabled to say that, with proper economy, the expenses of managemen in their opinion, be considerably diminished, without detriment to the company

The report is signed by Messrs. Castle, Allender, Inchbald, and Issae. Mr. Spence ferapath, the other member of the committee, having sent to Mr. Castle, the chair an of the committee, the following protest:—

has of the committee, the following protest:—
As I cannot concur in the report prepared by the Committee of Investigation, I deem
to necessary to state the grounds upon which I dissent. I think the report is drawn up
in a spirit of unfairness towards the directors, and of decided and undue prejudice torards the property, as well as interests of the shareholders themselves.

The disappointment that has been experienced in the Santa Ana Mines, and which is
mquestionably great, has been made an absorbing topic, and dwelt upon at much length,
tilliout, on the other hand, adverting to the compensation which to a certain extentions
een attained in the successful working of the Marmato Mines, which, throughout, have
een rigidaling is person of them.

given of them. "Is a fact which has not, in my opinion, been made sufficiently prominent in consequently the proprietors have not been made so fully acquainted as they with the value of that property to the company; more especially as it seems be capable of yielding to the proprietors a steady, respectable dividend on the tail of the company.

organit to be with the value of that property of fixed to be expanded of yielding to the proprietors a steady, respectable divisions of fixed to be expanded of yielding to the proprietors a steady, respectable division of fixed to the company.

I dissent, and I do so upon grounds maturely considered, from the proposition of obtaining restitution of the amount that was paid in shares for the Santa Ana Mines. Such a step would plunge the company into protracted litigation in Chancery, and the remedy deadly would be ruin to the company. But the idea of seeking to obtain re-payment of insufficient consideration, and yet denying

meeting to be revoked at the next sitting, by a fractional part of that same body, Ishall

abstain from any remark upon it, and for the present confine myself simply to the expression of my own to add, is to request, as an act of justice to myself, that this may be printed and circulated at the same time as the report of the committee.—Spences Hraapars.

In answer to the report of the committee of investigation, the board of directors have issued a very voluminous report, in the shape of remarks upon that document, and of which the subjoined is an abstract:—

The directors consider it expedient to address to the shareholders the following remarks on the report of the committee, which has just been issued, in doing which they think it right to state that they have had no opportunity of making any remarks of the report before it had been issued to the shareholders.

It is admitted in the report that the sequisition of the Marmato Mines was a satisfactory one for the company, but it is contended that the Santa Ana Mines were over-valued. Before proceeding to consider this latter question, it will be proper to advert to the statements made is respect of both these properties at the time of the formation of this company. Extracts from the prospectus issued at that three are here given, which it is expedient to fix attention upon, as it will be observed that the report of the committee does not impung the correctness of a single fact therein set forth. The committee have had access, not merely to the books and papers of this company, but of the companies which preceded it. These latter the committee could not, of course, have claimed as matter of right; but the chairman of the company, having them at his disposal, directed that the whole should be placed at the disposition of the committee, without reserve.

In order to state the asse fairly, it will be proper to see the result of both establishments taken together, if one has fallen short of the estimate given of its value, the other has been on which 320, 400. A more than the estimate, and the Santa Ana Mines 3115. 7s. 2d. less; the general result being

considerable period previously to the year 1851 were of a character to show that they were attaining the point at which produce would overcome cost, as will be seen by the extracts from the reports of Mr. R. J. Treffry, then superintendent of the mines, as also various other advices which have from time to time appeared in the Mining Journal.

In respect to the Purima Mines, the chairman of the company feeling that the company enjoyed a good position in New Granada, with experienced miners in its service, and other advantages, was desirous of seeing if anything could be safely done to extend the base of its operations, so as to give additional assurance of permanence of prosperity to the company."

The whole of the correspondence between the board and the various parties connected with the mine is given in xcresso; the incretors adding "That they have given this full detail of all that has passed regarding the Furima Mines, in order that the shareholders may be made quite aware of the motives with which the directors have acquired an interest in this property, and all the circumstances attending it. That the mineral is not of so great a value as was at first supposed, is clear from the last report of the manager; but if it exists in sufficient quantity, and can be extracted at moderate cost, it may still prove very remunerative. There can be no doubt that a thorough investigation will take place into the capabilities of these mines by Mr. Gower, who, by the last advices received from New Granada, had just arrived at Purima for the purpose. The following are the terms on which M. Mejia proposed to the board to sell out his attail extent to them: -1. To discharge the balance now due by Mejia to the company. -2. The remainder to be paid in such manner as may be agreed between him and the company, consulting the convenience of both parties. -3. The price to be 12,0001. -4. The company to engage to advance money to buy other shares, la 2th, for him. Mode of payment in 15004, to be drawn at 90 days from Medellin; rem

### WEST PAR CONSOLS MINE.

The following is the report of the committee, to be presented to the general meeting of adventurers, to be held on Tuesday next:—

The following is the report of the committee, to be presented to the general meeting of adventurers, to be held on Tuesday next:—

In their report of the ist November, 1853, the committee explained the position of the West Par Consols Mine, and the intended plan of operations, from which it was unnecessary to trouble the shareholders, by calling them to attend a general meeting. The committee also reported the important arrangements they had made for a lease of the land required for the surface works, and that a steam-engine of 200-horse power, combining the capabilities of pumping, hauling, and crushing, had been erected, by means of which the operations could be carried out almost to any extent.

About the beginning of the present year a branch of rich copper ore, about 2 in. wide, was cut at about 26 fms. deep, and which subsequently increased to a lode 14 in. wide, by the time a depth of 35 fms. had been reached. At this latter point, however, from the difference in the dip, the lode left the shaft, which has been sunk 45 fms. deep. At this depth the lode has recently been intersected, and found to contain rich copper ore, with every probability of a great improvement as they drive from the cross-course. There are also other lodes within a short distance, which are fully expected to be equally productive. The committee have used every exertion to push on the works as rapidly as possible, although, from their natures, they have been somewhat tedious, and they have delayed calling the shareholders together, until they were in a position to congratulate them on the realisation of a valuable discovery.

This they are now enabled to do, and they are most happy to add, that the sanguine expectations entertained of the mine at the commencement of operations, expressed by all practical men who knew the property and the surrounding district, lawe been, as expected for the mine at the commencement of operations, expressed by all practical men who knew the property and the surrounding district, lawe been, as the diffe

## Meetings of Mining Companies.

#### THE LONDON AND VIRGINIA GOLD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tax

THE LONDON AND VIRGINIA GOLD AND COPPER MINNING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the Loudon Tavera, yesterday, to receive the report of the board on the condition of the company, and a statement of the receipts and disbursements, and of the surplus on hand; to accept the amended Act of Incorporations of the company, passed on the 2d of March last, and to amend certain by-alaws, &c. Mr. Acros Sexe Averox in the chair.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting. The following reports and statement of accounts had previously been sunt to the shareholders:—

The directors are much gratified in being enabled to present to the first ordinary agreeral meeting of the company a report which they believe will be found satisfactory to the stockholders. At the date of the last-report, 473 of the allotted shares have reverted to the company, in consequence of the holders having dissented from the arrangements concluded by the board, and received back their deposit, sea is, per share. There were also 1890 shares, the holders of which had not then the arrangements concluded by the board, and received back their deposit, sea is, per share. There were also 1890 shares, the holders of which had not then the arrangements concluded by the board at aslary of 1500 dollars a pear, originally issued; and received their agreed return of deposit. The whole of these shares have reallotted and paid upon 765 shares only. Mr. John F. Miller, alluded to in the last report, was engaged by the board at a salary of 1500 dollars a year, and the mantagement of the works at the mine has, subject to the supervision of the resident directors, devolved upon him. Mr. William Edgeworth Sanders was sent on the mine by the London board as manager, and in charge of the cash and correspondence with the part of the back company to complete their organisation to the mine by the London board at heavy reports the directors refer to the work at the mine should be able to express power to the conduction of the directors refer to the were

tory, both as to the power of the machinery and the produce of the ere. Looking to the nature of the subjoined report from the resident directors, the board will be in a position to declare a dividend at the next meeting.

By order of the board of directors,—Jonn Andreson, secretary, Buckingham, Firginia (U.S.), Oct. 19.—We have much pleasure in submitting to the stockholders of the London and Virginia Gold and Copper Mining Company the following report: Owing to the unusual inclemency of last winder, and to other efectualisation of the story of the standing and the prosecuted will all positions are subject to the story of the standing and principal machinery, and about the 1st of March last, since which time they have been prosecuted will all positions one month later than it would have been, owing to the failure on the part of the founders to complete a portion of our castings by the time sligulated. In the early stage of operations, attention was first directed to the best mode of procuring the necessary supply of water for the machinery; it was concluded, that this could be most effectually done in conveying, by means of tunnelling, the stream of water on the stronging of water for all purposes. For the transportation of the ora from the single of water for all purposes. For the transportation of the ora from the single to the milhouse, a railroad tract was deemed the most conducted and single a sufficiency of water for all purposes. For the transportation of the ora from the single to the milhouse, a railroad tract was deemed the most conducted and practicable; the distance is about 540 yards. The inclination of the grade affords sufficient implets to ran the car to fits destination; one-horse returns it empty up the incline. The car contains also to the water of the state of the milhouse, particular attention has been given to its arrangements, to render it the most complete and efficient. The engine, which for 8 observed to the substitution of the conduction of the milhouse, particular attention has been the whole machinery is in working order. Whilst our attention has not been dit to the exploration of the copper vein, yet appearances indicate its continuation has strongly developed form, and it is the opinion of those better informed than our upon the subject that it will ultimately become the most attractive feature of he perty. It approximates so closely to the gold vein that it is frequently interrupiblasting the ore from the latter, and in such instances only, the copper ore is rail the surface, and kept separate. In relation to the expenditure of the funds sential, 3000., or nearly \$25,000—it will be found upon reference to the manager's claif report, that the sum expended for machinery, buildings, &c., does not exceed original estimate of \$20,000, the halves having how an alternative to the sum of the sum the cost of the Santa Am of the ground of insufficient consideration, and yet denying the corner are the sentences, which they are goaled as an accomplisated fact, the cost of the Santa Am of the ground of insufficient consideration, and yet denying the cost of the Santa Am of the ground of insufficient consideration, and yet denying the parties concerned credit for excess of protition of the santa Am of the ground of insufficient consideration, and yet denying the parties concerned credit for excess of protition of the santa Am of the ground of insufficient consideration, and yet denying the parties concerned credit for excess of protition of the santa Am of the ground of insufficient consideration, and yet denying the parties concerned credit for excess of protition of the control of the

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ns poard of directors in Landon.—H. D. Better W. M. Messilart, readent directors.

Biatement of Receipts and Disbursements, from the commencement to 31st Oct., 1854.

Beposit of 5s. per share on 40,000 shares. £10,000 0 0
Call of 5s. per share on 30,235 shares \$0,808 15 0
Is. per share on 1035 shares, the deposits on which, less the Is. per 1 share, were returned, and the shares afterwards re-allotted \$115 0
Feco on transfers of shares and certificates \$3 7 6
Interest of money in bank \$250 5 2 50 0 0 368 13 6 100 0 0 330 0 0 128 17 0 150 0 0 150 0 0 119 1 3 52 6 8 37 10 0 119 1 3 52 6 8 3 9 7 34 0 3 75 8 0 £16,367 7 6 £20,114 2 8 16,367 7 6 £3,746 15 2 

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The Hon. RICHARD EDWARD HOWARD seconded the resolution, which was carried to the meeting be received, use the resolution was, "That the second submitted to the meeting be received, approved of, and passed."—This was seconded by Annold Crans Roores, Esq., and spanish and provided the resolution was, "That the zeconded by Annold Crans Roores, Esq., and spanish william Marshall Moseley, Esq., be re-elected directors of the company," which was reconded by Adolfress William Voyas, Esq., and unanimously agreed to.

The Crathman said the next business was the election of an auditor. If they approved of the services of Mr. Vian, they might re-elect him, but it was a matter for the consideration of the shareholders.

\*\*Major Morean Crathman Grans moved, that William John Vian, Esq., being a sectable, the elected one of the anditors, which having been seconded by Sir Edwirs Pransos, was unanimously agreed to.

The followings resolutions were then submitted:

"That the directors be authorised to appropriate for the remuneration of the resident directors in Virginia a sum not exceeding 5 per cent, on the nett divisible profits above the company up to 10,0001, and 2½ per cent, on the nett divisible profits above the company up to 10,0001, and 2½ per cent, on the nett divisible profits above the summan of the profits above the summan of the services of the auditors be 101, each."—This was seconded by Major Crass, and unanimously agreed to.

"That the several clauses of the byo-laws submitted to the meeting do, as amended, teasitiate the byo-laws of the company be allowed the company be allowed the resolution."—This was seconded by Mr. Hanning Duxy, and unanimously agreed to.

"That the general description of the ensuing year be held on Thursday, the 9th Aug."

Freed to.

"That the general meeting for the ensuing year be held on Thursday, the 9th Aug.

"That the general meeting for the ensuing year be held on Thursday, the 9th Aug.

"That the general meeting for the ensuing grant of the present.

A discussion took place upon the remuneration to be given to the London board for being services, but, at the suggestion of the chairman, was postponed for the present.

Major Classe begged to propose a vote of thanks to the chairman for the very able straightforward manner is which he had conducted the business of the meeting,

avery assurance of our concurrence and co-operation with the wishes and exertions of and to the directors generally for the great seal and exertion made on behalf of the shared of directors in London.—H. D. Brat W. M. Mossaway, resident directors.

The Construction of Receipts and Disburgement for the shared of the shared

and to the directors generally for the great sent and exertors make on observed the shareholders.

The Chairman, in returning thanks for himself and brother-directors, said they might depend upon every exertion being made for the interests of the shareholders; and he wished to add his testimony to the great ability displayed by the local directors, who had managed the affairs of the company in Virginia with more than ordinary attention. The result of their labours had been uniformly successful, and be hoped that their expectations would be fully realised, which would greatly contribute to public confidence in similar undertakings in America.

The proceedings, which gave evident estisfaction to all present, then terminated.

#### MONARCH GOLD MINING COMPANY

A meeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, No. 2, Winekester buildings, on Thursday, the 16th inst.,

Ameeting of shareholders was held at the offices of the company, No. 2, Winehesterbuildings, on Thursday, the 16th inst.,

Sir Charles Fiferatrice, Bart., in the chair.

Mr. Playen having read the notice convening the meeting, a lengthened discussion arose as to the necessity of the shareholders signing the cost-book, it being contended that those who refused could not vote or take any part in the proceedings. Amongst other strange anomalies, there was a rule appointing to hold the meetings on certain days, but dispensing with the necessity of either advertising it, or giving notice in any other manner to the shareholders.

Mr. Spratley wished to know whether the rules in the cost-book had been acted upon, and whether the meetings had been regularly held?

The Charleman replied that, if they might call them meetings, they had been regularly held?

The Charleman replied that, if they might call them meetings, they had been regularly held. It will be the inability of Mr. Readwin to attend, through indisposition, and in his absence he was unable to give a full explanation of the undertaking.

The Solicitor to the company said the question before the meeting was the surrendering of the two leases of certain mining setts in New South Wales, granted by Mrs. Elizabeth Cory and Mr. John Cory, at a reserved rent, amounting together to 701. in addition to certain royalities. Mr. Dixon, who was sent out with a staff in 1853, was unsuccessful in finding gold, and after two remittances the operations might be said to have collapsed, and as the parties were willing to take back the leases upon payment of the rent, only a half-year being due, they had to consider whether they had not better adopt that course.

A Sharkholder enquired whether the property was not of some value for agricultural purposes?

Mr. Evans said he had resided for some time in the locality, and even if they had the power to convert it to agricultural purpose it was useless, being in the mountains; but the leases only granted mineral rights. If it was the

### SALES OF LEAD ORES.

RETURN OF LEAD ORE SOLD DURING THE QUARTER ENDING THE 30th SEPTEMBER, 1854. Tons.

1	Mines. Derwent	Tons. Amount 435 £9000 0 0	the lode, which is about 8 ft. wide, one part being good saving work. The stopes in the back of the 12 fm level west are yielding some good work.—W. Godden: Nov.16.
	Lisburne South Tamar Consols	586 8082 9 6 330 1/2 6715 3 7	BRONFLOYD.—The north lode is improving; there is more spar and clean ground and the small strings of ore are getting stronger. As I have not yet seen a regular north wall, I think we had better drive the cross-cut a few feet further, as the best-looking ground is on the north. The south lode is a little more promising, as the points turn more west, and the mineral ground more closed together; we have not seen any ore in this lode yet.—J. JONES: Nov. 14.  — I now find that we are progressing at Bronfloyd westward, upon a lode containing a leader of ore; this branch, I have no doubt, will carry us into good ore ground. On the surface, it is nearly 30 fms. west of this point. I mention this to show that we are going right, but will give you more detailed particulars in a short time,—MATTHEW FRANCIS: NOV. 15.
4	Wheat Mary Ann	297 6372 10 6	and the small strings of ore are getting stronger. As I have not yet seen a regular north wall, I think we had better drive the cross-cut a few feet further, as the best-
7	Maesysafn Minera	345 4696 5 0 350 4691 0 0	looking ground is on the north. The south lode is a little more promising, as the
	Minera Maesyrerwddu	290 4212 16 0 258 4209 13 0	seen any ore in this lode yet.—J. Jones: Nov. 14.
	East Darren	293 3991 17 6	- I now find that we are progressing at Bronfloyd westward, upon a lode contain-
: 1	Newtonards South Tamar	260 3588 0 0 3208 10 0	On the surface, it is nearly 30 fms. west of this point. I mention this to show that
e	Trelawny	140 3181 10 0 200 2882 10 0	we are going right, but will give you more detailed particulars in a short time.— MATTHEW FRANCIS: Nov. 15.
8	Westminster Great Wheal Baddern	190 2569 0 0	BUTTERDON.—The engine-shaft is sunk 8 ft. below the 30 fathom level, and the shaftmen are now preparing to fix the lift, &c. In driving north on the course of the lode in the 30 fm. level, we intersected a slide, which has disordered the lode; we
2	Great Wheal Baddern	102 2200 17 0	shaftmen are now preparing to nx the lift, &c. In driving north on the course of the lode in the 30 fm. level, we intersected a slide, which has disordered the lode; we
-	Wheal Golden	143 2211 11 0	have put the men to cross-cut east, and hope to meet with the main part of the lode
e	Dyliffe	164 2135 11 3	CAEGWIAN.—I am preparing for erection of calciner, and yesterday explained to Mr. Jones (your landlord) its intended position. My laboratory, furnace, and apparatus, will, I hope, be ready on Monday next, after which I shall commence a series of assays and analyses from the large parcel of quartz now on the floors. I am equally anxious with you to see the result of my operations; I feel every confidence that they will be most successful, or I would not have risked so large an expense in coming here. Send me from Knight's, Foster-lane, a parcel of assayers' lead.—C. Low: Nov. 15.
	Deep Level	140 2091 10 0	Mr. Jones (your landlord) its intended position. My laboratory, furnace, and appa-
d	Eyam	7516 1529 4 0	ofassays and analyses from the large parcel of quartz now on the floors. I am equally
	Trewetha. Kirkcudbright	73 1320 18 0	anxious with you to see the result of my operations; I feel every confidence that they
e	wheat wrey	68 1295 0 0	Send me from Knight's, Foster-lane, a parcel of assayers' lead.—C. Low: Nov. 15.
4	Tamar Cwm Erfin	73 1151 15 0	CALSTOCK UNITED.—The sump shaft is now about 8 fms. below the 40; the north wall is underlying 5 ft. in a fathom, and the flookan course going smaller, but no improvement to value in the quality of the lode. We wish to see the sump dots to the 50 before advising as to a driving on the lode east and west, as it appears do us that the two lodes are now coming in contact in the bottom of the shaft, and we shall
y	Bodelwyddan Dyfngwm	80 1127 2 0 78 1024 19 0	no improvement to value in the quality of the lode. We wish to see the sump down
-	Bryngwiog Holywell Level	72 993 12 0 6514 960 16 6	to the 50 before advising as to a driving on the lode east and west, as it appears to us that the two lodes are now coming in contact in the bottom of the shaft, and we shall
31	Coetia Llys	6534 960 16 6 955 0 3	be enabled to form a better opinion as to driving from the 50, or sinking a few fms.
	Coetia Llys Cubert United Driggith	62 869 0 0	be enabled to form a better opinion as to driving from the 50, or sinking a few fms. deeper. After this interesting point is proved, it may very likely be advisable to sink below the junction, before extending any levels.—J. Kennick; W. Cooks: Nov. 11.
0.	Bwich Gwyn	60 806 5 0	CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—There is no alteration to notice in either of the tutwork bargains since last reported. The tribute pitches continue as usual.—W. ROBERTS.
n	Pentire Glaze		CARADON CONSOLS.—The eastern shaft is sunk 5 fms. below the 26, or 31 fms.
à	Vale of Towy	58 692 10 0	CARADON CONSOLS.—The eastern shaft is sunk 5 fms. below the 26, or 31 fms. from surface; the ground in the shaft is killas, rather harder than we have seen it for the past month, but still favourable for sinking. In the 37 the men have driven 5 ft. northward, and we intend to pursue this direction until we reach the eastern
15	Herodsfoot	45 616 10 0	for the past month, but still favourable for sinking. In the 37 the men have driven
d	Penhale Consols	43 4 546 0 746	shaft; the ground at present is hard elvan. We have discovered a lode by costeaning to the south of the lode, which we have direction in the 37; we believe that we have two lodes to eat in that direction; we, therefore, propose to drive a cross-cut out in the 37, on the little cross-course, and, no doubt, we shall cut the first lode in about
8	Rhoswydol Thomas's United	25 496 17 6	two lodes to cut in that direction; we, therefore, propose to drive a cross-cut out in
4	renymentias	34 430 10 0	the 37, on the little cross-course, and, no doubt, we shall cut the first lode in about 10 fms. driving.—Nov. 11.
16	Gurtnadyne Esgair Mwyn	30 404 5 0 33 379 8 0	CARVANNALL We have resumed the sinking of the engine-shaft under the 106:
i-	Ty-Maen Court Grange	20 346 12 0	the lode at present is 2% ft. wide, composed of mundic, crystallised iron, and a small portion of black are. In the rise in back of the 106 west the lode is 3 ft. wide kindly
38	Court Grange Loveden United Melin Llyn-y-Pair	20 332 10 0 23 309 9 6	portion of black ore. In the rise in back of the 106 west the lode is 2 ft. wide, kindly, with iron and some stones of ore. The tribute pitches are looking well.—William
4,	Orsedd	20 274 17 0	ROBERTS: Nov. 11.  CLOWANCE WOOD.—In the 12 fm. level, driving east of Richards's shaft, the
gs ie	Hope Valley Nanteos and Penrhiw E-gair Liee	21 ½ 270 18 0 26 268 10 0	lode is 1 ft. wide, stones of ore, but nothing to value.—E. Chegwin: Nov. 11.
_	Esgair Llee Cae Gynon	20 261 10 0 20 255 0 0	CRAIGWEN.—The silver-lead lode in No. 1 adit has greatly improved; it is now worth 2 tons to a fathom. I fully expect that it will hold on for some distance, as the old men have stoped the back of the lode for a great many fathoms further west.
y	Belgraves	20 252 15 0	the old men have stoped the back of the lode for a great many fathoms further west.
of l	Caylan Pantymwyn	20 232 10 0	
1?	Keswick	16 212 8 0	shaft have been enlarging the plat, erecting the penthouse, and putting some tim- ber in for the last fortnight. On Monday they commenced sinking again. The ma- sons have finished the dam, and are setting the flood gate up this evening. I shall commence crushing to-morrow.—Hugh Jones: Nov. 15.
a er	Darren	10 195 0 0	commence crushing to-morrow.—Hugh Jones: Nov. 15.
re m	Fron Fawnog	18 190 7 0	CUBERT UNITED At Trebiskin, the lode in the engine-shaft is 16 in. wide, pro-
"	Ballygoneen	14 178 17 0	ducing some good stones of lead. The lode in the 55 end west is about 10 in, wide, not so rich for lead, now producing from 4 to 5 cwts, per fm. The stones in the back
rs ct	Rorrington		ducing some good stones of lead. The lode in the 35 end west is about 10 in, wide, not so rich for lead, now producing from 4 to 5 cwts, per fm. The stopes in the back of the 45 west are worth about 3 cwts, of lead per fm. In driving in the 35 fm. leve 1 the lode is small, composed of quartz and prian. At Trebellan, we have set the engine-shaft to sink by eight men; the lode in the bottom is 15 in, wide, producing on an average from 5 to 6 cwts, of lead per fm. The tode in the 56, north end, is 10 in, wide, worth 2 cwts, of lead per fm. The stopes in the back of this level are worth 3 cwts, of lead per fm. The lode in the sump winze is 14 in, wide, worth 15 cwts, of lead per fm. The stopes in the back of this level are worth 3 cwts, of lead per fm. The stopes north of sump winze is 14 in, wide, worth 15 cwts, of
e,	KilbrickenCeulan	15 167 16 6	gine-shaft to sink by eight men; the lode in the bottom is 15 in. wide, producing on
16	True Blue	10 141 18 0	an average from 5 to 6 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in the 56, north end, is 10 in.
t.	Steddfod	10 134 5 0	3 cwts. of lead per fm. The lode in the sump winze is 14 in. wide, worth 15 cwts. of
- 1	Mitchell	10 133 15 0 10 133 5 0	The south stopes are worth from 5 to 6 cwts, of lead per fathom. The lode in the 46.
n 8-	Pantyffrith	10 130 0 0	north end, is 7 in. wide, composed of quartz, prian, and mundic. The lode in the 46,
at if	Milwr	9 120 7 6	Sawts, of lead per fin. The stopes north of sump winze are worth about 6 cwts, of lead per fm. The stopes north of sump winze are worth about 6 cwts, of lead per fm. The south stopes are worth from 5 to 6 cwts, of lead per fathom. The lode in the 46, north end, is 7 in. wide, composed of quarts, prian, and mundie. The lode in the 46, south end, is 10 in. wide, composed of quarts, prian, flookan, and mundie. The pitch in the back of the 55 fm. level, west of Trebiskin shaft, is now being stoped on tut, work; the eastern one in this level is not yet set.—A. Down; J. Trawin: Nov. 11.
ie			
re d.	Total	7024% £110,499 2 3%	sprigged with lead ore, but of little value. In the 30, driving west, the lode is 2 feet
w	WEEKLY LIST OF	NEW PATENTS	sprigged with lead ore, but of little value. In the 30, driving west, the lode is 2 feet wide, and worth \( \) ton of copper ore per \( m \), we have not holde the winne to the 30 yet as I anticipated, there being a 10 fathoms back instead of 9 fms., as I had calculated; however, we shall do so in a week. In the adit level the lode is 15 in. wide, with a small leader of copper ore, but not sufficient to value.
er as		-	culated; however, we shall do so in a week. In the adit level the lode is 15 in. wide,
- 1	WEEKLY LIST OF F		CWMDYLE.—In Price's level the stopes are rather improved since my last report.
n-	J. Parker: Smoke boxes of locomotives.—  A. A. Routledge: Detonating railway sig	nals,—Sir J. C. Anderson, Bart. : Loco-	In No. 6 level, No. 1 stope, we have put in a new stull, and secured the ground; we
of n-	motives.—W. J. Barsham: Crushing machi chine.—J. Coghlan: Signalling on railways	nery.—S. Hjorth : Electro-magnetic ma- by electric telegraph.—H. A. Holden :	ean now command this stope throughout the winter. In No. 3 stope the lode is rather disordered by a small cross-course, producing about 5 to as of ore per fm. On the
he	motives.—W. J. Barsann: Crusning mach chine.—J. Coghian: Signalling on railway: Roof-lamps for carriages.—T. Biggart and engines.—T. Allan: Applying electricity.— from other metallic filings.—G. Simmons Somerby and C. W. Pogg: Railway brake.— Mather: Boring machinery.—J. Griffiths.	A. Loudon: Regulating motive-power	disordered by a small cross-course, producing about 5 to as of ore per fm. On the Lake lode we have an improvement, and are breaking some good ore. The other parts of the mine are without alteration.—T. COLLIVER: Nov. 11.
as	from other metallic filings.—G. Simmons	: Railway bearers and sleepers.—G. A.	DARREN.—We have intersected the lode in the cross-cut south in the deep adit
as ed	Somerby and C. W. Fogg: Railway brake	-F. C. Warlieh: Generating-steam.—C.	level, which is about 2 feet wide, composed principally of a light clay-slate, with a
es	dation of metallurgic compounds.—W. Ashto ening metal castings.—J. Morgan: Machine	n : Safety-valves H. Adcock: Strength-	course to-morrow, and from 5 to 8 fms, will get under the ore ground gone down from
be	ening metal castings.—J. Morgan: Machine Blowing machines.—R. A. Brooman: Cent	ry for cutting metals.—C. F. Vanthier:	Francis's level. We have communicated the winze sinking under level Coed to Francis's level, and in cutting through the 'lode at this point it looked remarkably well.
	steam-enginesR. S. Newall : Electric tele	graphs A. V. Newton : Forging wheels.	We have no other alteration in any other part of the mine. Is it the intention of the
d,	APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS,	AND PROTECTION ALLOWED.	shareholders to stope this ground, now fairly cut through, or to wait longer? as I wish to know per return, so as to arrange with the men.—S. Theverham: Nov. 15.
	R. C. Burleigh, Northumberland-street,	Charing-cross-Improvements in steam-	DEVON AND COURTENAY The lode in the 80 fm, level is about 2 ft, wide, orey
ch	engines and other engines worked by the pr are also applicable to pumps.	essure of gaseous and other fluids, which	throughout. The stopes in the bottom of this level will turn out 4 tons of good ore per fathom. The end in the 90 fathom level is much the same as on last report.—T.
p-	R. A. Brooman, Fleet-street-Improvement	nt in screw propellers.	RAWDEN: NOV. 15.
or	J. Hinchliffe, jun., Dam-side, near Halife for regulating or governing the speed of ste	am-engines.	DEVON UNITED.—The water is again out of the mine. The sinking of the en-
	for regulating or governing the speed of ste T. Bazley, Manchester—Improvements used in connection therewith for the manu-	n and applicable to furnaces and vessels	gine-shaft will be resumed to-day under the 52 fm. level, and, I trust, within two months we shall reach the 62 fm. level, where we are, from present indications, ex-
IN	W. E. Wiley, and E. Lavender, Birming	ham -Improvements in the manufacture	
	of certain kinds of metallic pens. Earl of Aldborough, Stratford Lodge, con	inty Wicklow, Ireland-Improvements in	and well-defined walls-I must say, altogether, a very-fine looking lode. There is no
its	I locomotion on land and water, part or parts	of which are applicable to the raising of	alteration in the deep adit level north since last report. The engine and pitwork are looking well—A. Bray: Nov. 16.
ve	weights and the working of machinery.  J. B. Lindsay, Dundee—A mode of transi	nitting telegraphic messages by means o	DHURODE.—The 29 heads of stamps and new water-wheel arrived on the mine
18-	J. Wilson, Albert-place, High-street, Str	atford. West Ham, Essex—An improved	on Monday last, and are now using fixed by Ar. Whiter and assistants. They are
'AA	pump, applicable to mines, wells, ships, for ing melted metals in foundries, so construc-	antains, and domestic purposes, and rais	increasing quantities of the yellow ore brought to surface daily from the new drivings
d,	draw air, or freeze.		I south, with every prospect of a continuance, that it will shortly be requisite to erect
be	J. C. D. Demay, Leicester-square—Preve of a line of iron, and in stopping the trains		20 additional heads of stamps for the new ores only, leaving the present accumula-
31.5	or a time of front, and in suppring the trains	and the continuously,	20 additional heads of stamps for the new ores only, leaving the present accumulations on surface to be worked up at intervals. The surply of case being now so considerably in excess of expenditure, leaves no doubt of this mine paying as large an amount in dividends as any of the existing dividend-paying Irish mines, Berehaven
ıg.	RAILWAYS Mr. J. Warren, Old	Broad-street, has patented a new me-	amount in dividends as any of the existing dividend-paying Irish mines, Berehaven excepted.—Nov. 15.
for nt.	thod of constructing a permanent way, "blades of cast or wrought-iron, joined togo way, so as to connect the ends to form up	ther by flanges and bolts, or in any other	DUNSLEY WHEAL PHENIX.—The stopes still continue favourable. The tin-
ble	way, so as to connect the ends to form up	on the angles a continuous longitudina	stuff we are stamping is turning out equal to our expectations. We are still desuing

RAILWAYS.—Mr. J. Warren, Old Brond-street, has patented a new method of constructing a permanent way, "composed of a series of tubes or angular blades of east or wrought-iron, joined together by flanges and bolts, or in any other way, so as to connect the ends to form upon the angles a continuous longitudinal sleeper and rail."

### Mining Correspondence.

#### BRITISH MINES.

ALFREII CONSOLS.—We expect to have Field's shaft ready for drawing from the 130 fm. level by Friday next; soon after which this level will be driven east on the lode. The north lode, in the 130 fm. level east, is at this time split by a banch of killas, which, at this distance from shaft, is just as was expected, as the lode in the level over was very much like it is in the 130 fm. level at present, the lode now being worth for copper ore 504, per fm. The north lode in No. I winne, sinking under the 130 fm. level, east of this shaft, is worth for copper ore 1404, per fm., and is set to six men on tribute, at 1s. 6d. in 14; the south lode in No. I winne, sinking under the 130 fm. level, east of this shaft, is worth for copper ore 1404, per fm., and is set to six men on tribute, at 1s. 6d. in 14; the south lode in No. I winne, sinking under the 110 fathom level, east of this shaft, is worth for copper ore 140, per fm. No change to notice in any other of the tutwork operations since the last report. The tributers are for this month 55 men, at the average tribute of 2s. 10d. in 14.—M. Whith 2s. Nov. 18.

ALTARNIN CONSOLS.—During the last week there is scarcely any alteration in the west end in the 20 fm. level. In the east end in the same level the ground is a little easier, and a large stream of water coming out of the lode, evidently a sign of our being near the slide. We have also in the past week opened on the lode in the bottom of the 10 fm. level; in this place the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing very good work for tin, but the water rising out of the bottom of the wings is so much that we cannot sink before we have extended the end in the 20 a little further east, so as to drive the lode above. I hope we shall begin to build the burning-house to-morrow.

—R. RENOLDS: Nov. 15.

BEDFORD UNITED.—We are driving by the side of the lode in the 130 east than of good one of go

work for tin, but the water rising out of the bottom of the winze is so much that we cannot sink before we have extended the end in the 20 a little further east, so as to drive the lode above. I hope we shall begin to build the burning-house to-morrow.—R. RENOLDS: NOV. 15.

BEDFORD UNITED.—We are driving by the side of the lode in the 130 cast and west. In the 115 cast the lode is 4 feet wide, worth 10 tons of good ore per fathom. Pauli's stopes, in back of this level, are worth 4 tons of ore per fm. Jeffery's stopes are worth 7 tons. No lode has been taken down in the 103 cast. The lode in Eva's winze, in this level, is 3 ft. wide, worth 6 tons of ore per fathom. Jackson's stopes, in this level, are worth 6 tons of ore per fm. The other parts of the mine are without alteration.—J. Phillips: Nov. 16.

BIRCH ALLER.—Pye's shaft is down more than 9 fms. below the 40; the lode is from 2 to 2½ feet wide, of a kindly appearance, it being composed of mundic, black jack, and spots of lead, in a soft light billias, and the stratum around the lode is of a very congential nature for producing lead, it being precisely the same kind of ground as it was when we cut the first shoot of ore in the 40. The lode in the 40, south of Pye's shaft, is more than 2½ feet wide, composed of lead, barytes, kills, and black jack, showing a most promising end, but not producing so much lead as it did, at the same time looking as if it will alter again shortly for the better. The winze below this level, to the north of Pye's shaft, continues to produce lead; I can see but very little aircration here since last report. The winze going below 30, south of Pye's shaft, is making a little improvement; it is now 6 ft. below the level; there are good stones of lead, embedded in a white barytes, and which, I think, is looking well, as it is coming down over the ore driven through in the 40. Our surface operations are progressing very satisfactorily, and the engine, with all her 40. Bolking, with spots of ore. The lode in the winze sinking under the

DUNSLEY WHEAL PHŒNIX.—The stopes still continue favourable. The tin-stuff we are stamping is turning out equal to our expectations. We are still desuing by the side of the Snuff-box lode, and shall take it down in a day or two.—J. Spanse

DUKE OF CORNWALL.—I am pleased to be able to inform you that we are going on improving in the miss. The 50 east never looked so well as at the present time. The lode is from 2 to 3 ft. good work. We are driving west on the same part of the lode from which we had our ore, and it continues good. The other ends are just as last reported. Two or three of our tribute pitches are looking well. We have large heaps of ore accumulating on the floors. The greatest difficulty we have now is to get dressers. We have 50 tons at surface, and we are every day adding to it.—John Versook: Nov. 16.

get cressers. We nave 50 tons at surface, and we are every day adding to it.—John Vergode: Nov. 16.

EAGLEBROOK.—On Saturday last we effected the communication between the deep adit level and the west engine-shaft; the men who have been driving the ends will be employed for a few days in squaring and levelling the ground, so as to make a good communication throughout for drainage and other purposes. We have now disengaged the top lift of the pumps, and have dropped it to the bottom, for the purpose of sinking with. As soon as this work is done we purpose to put the men to cross-cut the lode south towards the middle shaft, in which we cross good one, to ascertain the width and value of the lode. In sinking the west engine-shaft below the adit level, we find the ground much the same as when I last work, still very hard, with much water and strings of lead, but this place apparently is not a very productive part of the lode, and we shall have to drive a fathom or two on each side to reach the orey ground seen above. We purpose driving on the west end of the deep adit level, as the lode still presents a very promising appearance; it is now worth in the end lows, so the level, by being continued, will drain all the marshy ground above us. In the level driving east of the cross-cut we have done nothing, as the men did not take it at our price.—H. Tvax: Nov. 15.

EAST FRONGOCH.—Since my lest the shaft has been sunk 2½ ft., ground much

EAST FRONGOCH.—Since my last the shaft has been sunk 2½ ft., ground much be same as last reported, but emitting large quantities of water above the bottom of the laft, in which case it is very awkward for sinking. The machinery works well.—. Pascoc: Nov. 13.

T. Pascor: Nov. 13.

EAST POLGOOTH.—The engine-shaft is now below the 50 about 13 ft.; we have had a barder floor of ground in the shaft this week, which has thrown us back a foot or two. I hope it is not a thick floor.—Nov. 11.

EAST WHEAL GEORGE.—The men are getting on sinking the shaft as fast as the ground will admit of, it being at present very hard, which I hope will not last long. The lode in the 44 fm. level, east of shaft, is about 2½ feet wide, composed of capel, quartz, and mundie; from the quantity of water issuing from this end, I think we are getting near the cross-course. The lode in the 44, west of shaft, is 2 ft. wide, a very promising lode, producing good stones of ore; I think, if the ground was to become more favourable in this end that we should have a good lode; at present our progress is slow, in consequence of the ground being hard, wet, and troublesome for driving; I would recommend aix men being employed in this level, instead of four, as at present.—Nov. 11.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELI.—The shaftmen have first the two the contract of t

driving; I would recommend six men being employed in this level, instead of four, as a present.—Nov. 11.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—The shaftmen have fixed the bearers for the new lift in Hitchins's shaft; we shall fix the cistern to-morrow, and commence to drop away the lift immediately. We have broken some good stones of grey and maileable ore from the 55 end to-day; the end is looking very promising. We are progressing with Homersham's shaft with all possible speed.—W. METRIKELL: NOV. 16.

EAST WHEAL TRELAWNY.—This sett is situated to the east of Wheal Tre-lawny and Trehame fines, and south of Wheal Wrey and North Trelawny Mines, and south of Wheal Wrey and North Trelawny Mines, and south of Wheal wrey and North Trelawny Mines, and south of Wheal wrey and North Trelawny Mines, and south of Wheal wrey and North Trelawny Mines, and south of Wheal wrey and North Trelawny Mines, and south of Wheal wrey and North Trelawny Mines, and south of Wheal wrey and North Trelawny Mines, and south of Wheal wrey and North Trelawny Mines, and the break of the seed of these lodes of these lodes, to ascertain their character, bearing, and underlay, with the view of proceeding with more effectual operations for the development of these lodes in depth. So far as the foregoing operations have been extended, the character of the lodes, with their surrounding strata, is such as to justify the opinion that these lodes will, when laid open to a reasonable depth, be found to yield large quantities of silver-lead ores.—J. SECOMBE: Nov. 14.

FEE DONALD.—In stoping the bottom of the Antimony, we have found it fully as good as we expected when we commenced, and the bottom of the stope is rather better; it will produce from 4 to 5 cwts. of lead ore per fathom. The lode in the end, south of Antimony, is not so large as it was last week, but still producing stones of lead. There is no alteration in the Smity level, driving west, since last week. We are still taking the slate across the hill by men: we are using every means to get it across as soon

GARREG —We have completed the cistern-plat, and are now ready to con sinking the shaft from surface. The lode in the 40 fm. level, driving westwan he east and west lode, is 6 inches wide, composed of gossan and clay, with occumps of lead ore.—W. RAMSDEN: Nov. 15.

umps of lead ore.—W. Ramsden: Nov. 15.

GREAT CRINNIS.—We have this week sampled about 10 tons of silver-lead ore, belonging to the tributers, and sent the samples off to various buyers, for tenders in the usual way. We continue to improve in this department, and hope soon to have another sampling of silver ore. The copper department is going on as usual, and the pile increasing, which we shall soon think about sampling. We are laying in a stock of coal, to carry us over the winter, which will effect a considerable saving, besides placing us at ease in this respect.—Nov. 16.

GREAT HEWAS UNITED. The 26 for layer of the contraction o

placing us at ease in this respect.—Nov. 16.

GREAT HEWAS UNITED.—The 36 fm. level east is still opening out good tin ground. We have a good lode in the 46 fm. level. The 56 is improving, but we have not arrived far enough east to meet with the new shoot of tin. The old stopes are producing tin as usual. To-morrow we shall sell last month's tin; I calculate 10 tons. On the whole, I consider we are doing well, as we are not far short of meeting the working; while we open plenty of new and good tin ground, which will be ripe for taking away as soon as we can ventilate it, which will be done after another month.—J. WEDS.

GREAT ONELOW GONGOUS. Value 25.

be ripe for taking away as soon as we can ventilate it, which will be done after another month.—J. Wars.

GREAT ONSLOW CONSOLS.—In the 72, at engine-shaft, we have commenced cross-cutting south towards the lode, which we hope to reach at a short distance. The lode in the 72, east of whim-shaft, yleids occasional stones of ore. There is no material change in the 72, west of said shaft. The lode in the 60 west is of a most promising character, composed, for the most part, of quartz and fluor-spar, and is worth for ore 81, per fathom. The pitches over this level continue in value much the same as last reported. The 45 end east is improved for ore.—G. Ruckars: Nov. 15.

GREAT POLGOOTH.—The ground in the 106 is tighter than it was, but we have driven about 3½ fathoms since our last report, now in the whole about 13½ fms.; in diving this level direct the lode made a turn, and we cut in about 2 feet, where we found it very rich; the point is about midway between the shaft and No. I winze, and should it prove generally to be of the same quality the most sanguine expectations will be realised. The cutting of the plat in the 106 is completed, and we hope to commence sinking the new shaft on the underlay of the lode sometime next week. The ground in No. I winze is very much harder; we have not been able to sink above 9 feet since our last—now sunk about 9½ fms.; the lode is large, but at present not quite so rich. No. 2 winze is not yet resumed. The lode in the 96 east is at present disordered, but the ground is favourable. There is no alteration in the tribute department, and the quantity of tin will be maintained. The lun ore sold since last resport has been 16 tons 11 cwts. 1 qr. 16 lbs., value 1103l. 5s. 5d.—J. Puckey: R. Haxcock; E. Duswans: Nov. 15.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—The lode in the 60 is 2 feet wide, worth 10l. per fm.

COCK; E. DUNSTAN: Nov. 15.

GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—The lode in the 60 is 2 feet wide, worth 101. per fm.
The iode in the 50 is 1½ ft. wide, worth 61. per fm. The lode in the stopes in bottom
of the 50 is 2½ ft. wide, worth 2½. per fm. Other parts of the mine are without alteration. We have about 30 tons of ore at surface.—J. Daw: Nov. 11.

GREAT TREGUNE CONSOLS.—There is no material alteration in the lode in
Hobler's shaft since my last report; it still presents a very fattering appearance; I
set it again on Friday at 184. per fm., but I blink our next setting will be something
cheaper. We have set our wheel to work at Carkee's. The machinery works well,
and we shall resume sinking with all speed.—JOHN SPARGO.

and we shall resume sinking with all speed,—John Spargo.

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—We have been getting on very badly in sinking for he past week, our working piece having broken out, which has let water in, so as to revent working the stopes in the bottom of the 40, which will considerably interfere with our sampling. The stopes are as good as they were, and as soon as we can fork he water our samplings will continue good. The different levels throughout the nine are looking much the same as last reported, the whole of which are producing ome lead, and when we reach the 52 fm. level, in the eastern mine, and the 62 fm. reel, in the western, we shall do well. The tribute pitches are turning out satisfacorily.—J. Rocens: Nov. 14.

GREAT WHEAL MARTHA.—The men will finish their bargain about Thursday next. There is a pretty lode in the end, from 2 to 3 feet wide, composed of gossan, mundic, and copper, with two well-defined walls, and as kindly a lode as can be seen. —T. PENALUNA: Nov. 13.

T. PENALINA: Nov. 15.

HAWKMOOR.—The 15 fm level is again set, at 10 l. per fm., the end to be carried 7 feet high, to carry all the lode, or 4 feet wide; the lode is small, but in the last two days has much improved as to quality of ore; the end is very wet, and from the character of the ore we think we have got into a new shoot. The stopes in back of the 30, east and west of eastern shaft, continue productive. The 20, east of eastern shaft, locks well; lode 3 feet wide, worth 3 tons per fm. There are many tons of ore broken underground, which will be got up as early as possible, in time for the next sampling. An estimate of the quantity that can be sampled in the month shall be given in next report. The weather being fine, we are busy bringing home the materials bought at North Caradon.—J. KERNICK; J. RICHARDES: NOV. 11.

North Caradon.—J. Kranick; J. Richards: Nov. 11.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—The lode in Morria's shaft maintains its size, character, and value. In Doidge's winze the men have been engaged in stripping down a piece of the north ground, and in re-fixing the sinking lift and sundry other work, preparatory to sinking below the 75. In the 75 west, in taking down the north part of the lode, it is found large, and impregnated throughout with ore, but not rich, nevertheless promising improvement. In the 75 west, to keep is not yet communicated with the western driving from Arthur's winze; the ground still continues hard; the lode is large, and for the present poor. In the 55, driving east, there is nothing new to report. Hitchina's shaft has been sunk on the south lode about 1 ft, below the 65, the men having been engaged in putting in a penthouse, &c., which is now completed. The 65, driving wast of said shaft, has improved sizes last report, and the lode is low carrying a solid leader of ore, of excellent quality, about 4 in, wide. The stopes and pitches are much as usual.—W. Richards: Nov. 15.

HOPE VALLEY.—The lode in the 47, driving north, is 1½ ft. wide, composed of

HOPE VALLEY.—The lode in the 47, driving north, is 1½ ft. wide, composed of spar of a promising description, interspersed with lead ore; the matrix that it is embedded in is congenial for lead ore. At this level, driving south, the lode is small at present. Last week we met with a branch of lead ore, which did not hold up more than 3 ft. in the end; we took out about 3 cwts. of lead ore from it; this indicates we are mearing the shoot of ore gone down in the bottom of the 35. The cross-cut driving east in the 47 is in moderate ground for driving. The lode in the 35, driving south, is 37 ft. wide, producing occasional stones of lead ore. We anticipated effecting the holing this end with the winze before this, but the ground has been unusually hard, and we find that it is not quite down to the back of the level, consequently we shall have to rise against it 3 or 4 feet. The tribute department, upon the whole, is somewhat improved since last report, which will have the tendency to increase the returns for this month.—William Barratt: Nov. 15.

HILL BRINGE CONSOLS.—The ground in Street's shalt appears to be getting.

HILL BRIDGE CONSOLS.—The ground in Street's shaft appears to be getting much softer; I flatter myself we have completely unbottomed the hard cap. The lode in Wheal Jewel shaft is still 'I'. wide, and is doubtless of a promising nature, it being spotted with copper shroughout; it underlays north about 6 in. in a fathom; the ground is soft for sinking, and at present we can sink from 3 to 4 fathoms per month.—John Strange.

month.—John Spaneo.

KERRY LEAD.—The adit level to unwater the old engine—shaft and take up the surface water is nearly completed; upwards of 144 fms. of this adit have been driven within two months, and four new shafts sunk on its course, two of them timbered, and two walled in. In driving this adit a large cross—course of black flookan was opened upon, which let out a large stream of water; a large gossan inde, full 10 feet wide, running eastand west, was also out through, looking very promising for making abundance of miferal. In blasting the limestone in the quarry pit, they broke some hundredweights of lead ore, and found some fine stones of black jack. Machinery is being erected to sink to the depth of 20 fms., and then drive north, at which

posits of lead will be met with.—Castlemaine, Nov. 15.

KILBRICKEN.—Our water has only a little increased during the past week, we are still working the 21-inch plunger and 17½-inch drawing lift, at 6½ strokes per miaute, over 1100 gallons per minute. The lode in the stope north of old engineshaft, in the bottom of the 20, is still good, but getting apparently shorter, and dipping into whole ground; it yields at present 25% worth of blende, and 10% worth of lead per fathom. The men are breaking some lead in the bottom of the 2½ but will soen have to stop, on account of the water being up.—J. Pavt.: Nov. 13.

LAMHEROOE WHEAL MARIA.—The ground at Jessie's shaft continues without change from last report. We are making every effort to sink as fast as possible, and expect that by the end of next week the men will have completed their bargain. The 50 fm. level east is still driving by the north side of the lode, and carrying the north branch, which still contains a little copper ore, intermixed with mundle, capel, and spar; the 40 west, and the tribute pitch, are looking much the same as last reported.—Nov. 14.

LEEDS TOWN CONSOIS.—The sumpmen have been engaged in putting down the

The 40 fm. level east is still driving by the north side of the lode, and earrying the north branch, which still contains a little copper ore, intermixed with mundic, capel, and spar; the 40 west, and the tribute pitch, are looking much the same as last reported.—Nov. 14.

LEEDS TOWN CONSOLS.—The sumpmen have been engaged in putting down the new windbore, in the piace of the one broken. There has been very little done in the 30 fm. level since my last report; the weer has prevented the men from working, on ascount of the breakage before alluded to. The water is now in fork, and the men at their piaces. We asked the more water in the 10 by the flookan; this gives in reason in constance sparry; this prevents us from getting towards the lode so fast flowed the state of the same of the same and the same

S. TARVETHAM: Nov. 15.

LYDFORD CONSOLS.—The surface works are proceeding very satisfactorily, and will be completed by the time mentioned in my last report.—J. Richards: Nov. 15.

MERLLYN.—Our tutwork being now limited to driving the 26 fm, level north, I cannot report upon much alteration in this lode; it is now 3 ft, wide in the end of the level, composed of carbonate of lime, elsy, and occasionally producing good stones of lead ore. I have no doubt but we shall soon be able to report of something very favourable in this lode. Our tribute department is without alteration since my last report.—W. RAMNON: Nov. 15.

MOCHELL. We have supposed the driving in the south end of the 20 fm, level.

MICHELL.—We have suspended the driving in the south end of the 20 fm. level. We have been timbering our new shaft from top to bottom before the wet season comes on, and I have taken the four men employed in the south level to complete it, which will be finished this week; I expect then we skall resume operations in the south end. The pitches are not looking quite so well as when last reported; No. 1 pitch will produce 12 cwts. of lead ore to the fathom, and No. 2, 9 cwts. to the fm.—W. RAMBESS: Nov. 15.

W. RAMSDEN: Nov. 15.

MOLLAND.—In consequence of the 62 east having improved we have commenced driving it again, where the lode is 4 feet wide, producing saving work, though not rich; in the winze sinking below this level the lode is 3 feet wide, spotted with ore; but not having got out of the silde it is as yet unsettled. The stopes in the back of the 52 east are worth 124, per fm. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 40 east having been taken down, f find it is worth 104, per fm.; the pitch in the back of this level is not looking altogether so well as last week, but is still producing a fair quantity of ore. The lode in the winze sinking below the adit, on the eastern hill; is 156, ft. wide, producing grey and yellow copper ore, worth 94. per fm.—set to sink 1 fm. at 35.—T. BENNETTS: Nov. 15.

MOSTYN.—The lode in the 10 fm.

tity of ore. The lode in the winze sinking below the adit, on the eastern hill, is 1/5 fit, wide, producing grey and yellow copper ore, worth 9/. per fm.—set to sink 1 fm. at 3/.—T. BERNETTS: Nov. 15.

MOSTYN.—The lode in the 10 fm. level is 3 ft. wide, composed of clay, spar, and limestone, with occasional lumps of lead ore in the clay. In the 20 fathom level the lode is looking very favourable for producing lead ore; it is 3½ ft. wide, composed of gossan, clay, and spar, with storess of lead ore in the gossan. I consider this lode very promising for ore; and 1 believe this will become a valuable mine. In the 30 fm. level, at the engine-shaft, there is no alteration in the pitches since my last report.—W. RAMSDEN: Nov. 15.

MOUNT'S BAY CONSOLS.—The shaftmen resumed the sinking of the engine-shaft on Friday last, the 10th inst. The cross-cut north has been driven in the past week 5 ft., ground much the same as last reported. The cross-cut south has been driven the past week 5 ft., ground much the same as last reported. The cross-cut south has been driven leave. There has not been any ground driven east on the east and west lode during the past week, the men being engaged in cross-cutting the lode south, in search of the south wail, but have not yet reached it.—James Richams: Nov. 15.

NANTEOS AND PENRHUW.—In the Eystuntean deep adit we have commenced opening a little east and west on the new lode, which is full 4 feet wide, intermixed with good quality lead ore, and has a very promising appearance. I thisk my next report of the lode in the 46, east of Penrhuw, will be more encouraging than of late; in this level west the lode is still poor. In the winze below the 36 the lode will yield about 8 cwts. of ore per fm.; in the 36 east the lode is looking better, yielding 5 or 6 cwts. of ore per fm.; in the 37 m. level, driving west of Lyle's shaft, the lode is worth 50/. per fm. In the rise in the back of the 52 fm. level doe will yield about 8 cwts. of ore per fm.; in the askern rise in the back of the 52 fm. level

GLASVILLE: Nov. 10.

NORTH DOWNS.—The lode in the 90 fm. level, east of west shaft, is 3 ft. wide, and is worth, at least, 40f. a fathom; the back pitches are not looking quite so well this week. At East North Downs, we cannot drive the 10 fm. level end before Bennett's shaft is communicated to it, to ventilate the workings; the air-machine being at such a great distance, it can only force sufficient air to enable three tributers to work near the end. The wings in the 10, west of the cross-course, is cleared, and holed to the 20, in which level we have about 500 kibbies of stuff to remove, this was left by the former workers. The shaft, however, we have cleared and secured to the bottom (20), and we shall commence drawing the athle immediately. The dams are proceeding with, and the works are going on satisfactorily.—J. Paince: Nov. 13.

NORTH PARACES.—Stainshy's shaft is rather easier in sinking.

proceeding with, and the works are going on satisfactorily.—J. Pairck: Nov. 13.

NORTH PRANCES.—Stainsby's shaft is rather easier in sinking. In sinking on the tin lode below the 20 it dwindles from 15 ft. big to less than 3 ft., and is very poor. In the 30 cast it is also poor. In the 30 cross-cut, north from the sump, we have cut Scatt's lode, it is 5 ft. big, and very promising, sprinkled throughout with black and yellow copper ore, and spots of grey ore, and native copper, with fluor-spar, gossan, and mundie. In driving 4 fms. further we expect to cut the tin lode. In this cross-cut we have not yet met with any granite. In the 32 cross-cut, north of Stainsby's, which is driving in the granite, we are daily expecting to cut Scott's lode; in this end we cut a branch this week about 6 in. big, producing fine stones of black and yellow ore. In the 40 cross-cut, south of the engine-shaft, the ground is still very lard. In the sdit south, in South Dolooath, we seem to be in the capies of the un lode.

NORTH TOWY.— In the 10 fm. level the lode is 5 ft. wide, praducing some good

In the adit south, in South Dolcoath, we seem to be in the capels of the tin lode.

NORTH TOWY.—In the 10 fm. level the lode is 5 ft. wide, producing some good work for lead, and improving going south. The winze under the adit is as deep as the 10 fm. level, and we have commenced driving east, the lower part of the winze being sunk west of the lode. We expect to hole the ground between the 10 and the winze in a few days, when we shall immediately commence stoping the backs, from which we shall probably have a good pile of ore to sample shortly. The lode in the adit level, driving south, is 3 ft. wide, with regular wall; it has a very promising appearance, though not at present producing much lead.—W. H. REWADLES: Nov. 19.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—Murchison's engine-shaft is progressing satisfactorily, being sunk 5 fm. 3 ft. below the 52. The lode in the 52, driving west, is improving, being a feet wide, and producing good stones of ore. The lode in the 42, driving west, has a very kindly appearance, and continues to improve, yielding 1½ con of ore per fm. The lode in the 30 is not so productive as it has been, but promises a speedy improvement; the stopes in the bottom of this level will yield 3 tons of good quality ore per fathom. The pitches are producing good quality work. At the Trial shaft, on the western ground, the lode continues its size and kindly appearance, and producing good dressing work. We expect to sample about 70 tons of good quality ore at the next sampling.—A. Pavos: Nov. 14.

NORTH WHEAL TRELAWNY (QUITHIOUX).—The cross-cut in the 25 fathom

will be next sampling.—A. PRYOR: NOV. 14.

NORTH WHEAL TRELAWNY (QUITHIOCK).—The cross-cut in the 26 fathom level is extended east of Coryton's regime-shaft 11 fms. towards the western lode. The cross-cut in the 13 fm. level, east of the shaft, is extended 29 fms. eastward tender the perpendicular of it at surface, and its underlay is not much in the Quarry. If it should be 1 ft. in a fathom, we have about 4 fms. more to intersect it, which we hope will be accomplished within a month, as the ground is easier than it has been for exploring. The lode in the 13 fm. level, north of the shaft, is 3½ ft. wide, producing good stones of lead. The stopes are producing as much as usual.—H. Hopex.

OLD TREWETHER CONSOLS.—The engine-shaft we are progressing with as last reported on. The lode in the east, driving south from the old bottoms, is producing some good over. The stopes in the back of the 27 are still without alteration recent

depth there is every probability, from the indications of the ground, that large deposits of lead will be met with.—Castlemaine, Nov. 15.

KILBRICKEN.—Our water has only a little increased during the past week, we misute, over 1100 gallons per animire. The fode in the stope north of old engines shaft, in the bottom of the 20, is still good, but getting apparently shorter, and diping into whole ground; it yields at present 25f. worth of blunde, and 10f. worth of lead per fathom. The men are breaking some lead in the bottom of the 23, but will soon have to stope, on account of the water being up.—J. Pavt. Nov. 13.

LAMHEROGE WIEAL MARIA.—The ground at Jessie's shaft continues without can concern the profit.—The solution of the 2 that is not always the profit.—The solution of the 2 that is not always the profit and this lode been situate in the water being up.—J. Pavt. Nov. 13.

The 50 fm. level east is still draying by the north side of the lode, and carrying the north branch, which still contains a little copper ore, intermixed with mundic, capel, and spar; the 40 west, and the tribute pitch, are looking much the same as last reported.—Nov. 14.

S. Keast: Nov. 15.

ORSEDD.—The sinking at the engine-shaft is progressing very favourably. We expect to complete the sinking of this shaft down to the 50 fm. level by the end of this month, then we shall commence driving on the course of the lode. The lode at present in the shaft is I foot wide, composed of carbonate of lime, and producing good stones of ore. The lode in the 40, driving south-east, is 19 in. wide, composed of lime, atoms and lead ore, and producing good stones of lead ore. The lode in the 30, driving south-east, is 19 in. wide, composed of earbonate of lime and clay, and good lumps of lead ore: this lode looks very favourable. The lode in the 30, driving south-east, is 20 in. wide, composed of carbonate of lime, clay, and a little lead ore. The lode in the 10 is 2 ft. wide, but unproductive. Our tribute pitches are still producing some good lead ore. I shall increase the number of pitches in a few days. We have not yet sufficient water to dress the lead ore we have upon surface. I will report in my next the probable quantity of ore that we shall be able to sample for the next sale.—W. RANADINE A UNITED.

and good lead ore. I shall increase the number of pitches in a few days. We have not yet sufficient water to dress the lead ore we have upon surface. I will report in my next the probable quantity of ore that we shall be able to sample for the next sale.—

W. RAMSDIN: Nov. 15.

PEDN-AN-DREA UNITED.—In the past week the sumpmen have been securing the engine-shaft about the 40 fm. level; the work has been spare and expensive, in consequence of a demand for timber to secure the week ground about the spot where our sainking lift bearers must stand. But, however, we have overcome the difficulty, secured the ground, put in bearers, sent down the 18½ sinking lift in its place, andere cared the ground, put in bearers, sent down the 18½ sinking lift in its place, andere clearing the 40 cast towards Wheal Collins, by four mus, on Skimmer's lode. We are clearing the 40 cast towards Wheal Collins, by four mus, on Skimmer's lode. We are now in the great cross-course, and hope in a few days to be to the east of it, in the granite, where we calculate to have a level in whole ground on the lode; this lode is on the sea in any part of Wheal Braggs; it stands 25 fms. north of Wheal Braggs in the 40; this lode is 10½ fms. where we calculate to have a level in whole ground on the lode; this lode is 10½ fms. which we have the lode in the 40; Braggs in the 40; this lode is 10½ fms. which we have the lode in the 10½ fm. which we have the lode in the 10½ fm. which we have the lode in the 10½ fm. which we have the lode in the 10½ fm. which we have the lode in the 10½ fm. which we have the lode in the 10½ fm. which we have the lode in the 10½ fm. which we have the lode in the 10½ fm. which we have the lode in the 10½ fm. which we have have the lode in the 10½ fm. which we have have the lode in the 10½ fm. which we have have the lode in the 10½ fm. which we have have the lode in the 10½ fm. which producing a little lead, with scarcely any jack. The lode in the 10½ fm. of leads ore now on the floors ready for sale, and about 80 tons of ja

In last reported.—Fancts Gundry; James Richalds: Nov. 15.

QUINTRELL DOWNS.—The men have driven 10 feet through a very strong goan lode; in driving on this gossan lode we have met with some branches, which contain lead and copper ore, and there is now a great deal of water issuing from the md: I expect something here shortly.—T. B. Charpion: Nov. 15.

RHOSYDD SLATE QUARRY.—We have nothing new to report. The miners are ontinuing the level from the shaft in the direction of level No. 1, in order to interpet the clay slant, and hence the slate rock. The other men continue at the bone, and all appearances are highly favourable.—J. Harper; T. Jones: Nov. 11.

RITTON CASTLE.—The men have driven 4 fms. 1 ft. east of the elvan course, and are taken again at 51. 5s. per fathom. The ore they met with is not quite so good, ut appears to widen very much under the level. In the cross-course to wheel-pit doel (recently out) nothing has been done further than this, as the men refuse to take he bargain at the price I offer.—R. P. EDKLSTEN: NOV. 16.

the bargain at the price I offer.—R. P. EDELSTEN: Nov. 16.

ROBRINGTON.—Watson's engine-shaft is now down 5 fms. I ft. below the deep adit level. We expect there are about 3 fms. more to drive to cut Harrison's lode; in the deep level cross-cut we will do our utmost in order to reach this object, so as to ascertain the value of this lode at the earliest period possible. We have not ut Taylor's lode yet in the middle level, driving east, is 1½ ft. wide, composed of sulphate of barytes and carbonate of lime, with a little lead ore of very good quality. The shallow level, driving east on Taylor's lode, will yield about 3 owts, of lead ore per fm. The winze in the shallow level, on the same lode, will yield about 4 owts, of ore per fm. The stopes in the back of the shallow level, on the same lode, will yield about 3 cwts, of lead ore per fm.—J. Taylon: Nov. 13.

ROUND HILL.—Our operations are progressing favourably. The bob is fixed in

about 3 cwts. of lead ore per fm.—J. Tarton: Nov. 15.

ROUND HILL.—Our operations are progressing favourably. The bob is fixed in its pedestals, the masons are bustly engaged in building the bob-pit, and the smith and carpenters are getting on as fast as possible with the flat rods and erections of pulley-stands, &c. We expect the new engine-shaft will be completed this week, when we shall at once commence sending down the main rods, and make the connections. We calculate we shall have all things ready to commence pumping out the water in about nine days from this dats, and no time will be lost in getting out the water. The lode in the 10, driving south, is 4 ft. wids, producing good stones of leaves or a very promising end. The copper shaft is now down 13 fans. 4 ft.; at this point it has intersected another lode, a branch underlaying the same as the Copples icle; it is about 6 in. big, composed of spar and decomposed manganese of a promising description; we consider it to be a branch diverged from the Coppice lode, but this we shall discover as we sink deeper. W. Bankarr; A. Rowson: Nov. 15.

SEVERN MINES.—The ore continues much the same both in the shallow and deep city leave and the continues much the same both in the shallow and deep city leave and the continues much the same both in the shallow and deep city leave the continues of the continues much the same both in the shallow and deep city leaves the continues much the same both in the shallow and deep city leaves the continues much the same both in the shallow and deep city leaves the continues much the same both in the shallow and deep city leaves the continues much the same both in the shallow and deep city leaves the continues much the same both in the shallow and deep city leaves the continues much the same both in the shallow and deep city leaves the continues much the same both in the shallow and deep city leaves the continues much the same both in the shallow and deep city leaves the continues much the same both in the shallow and deep city leav

description; we consider it to be a branch diverged from the Coppice lode, but this we shall discover as we sink deeper. W. Barratt; A. Rowon: Nov. 15.

SEVERN MINES.—The ore continues much the same both in the shallow and deep adit levels, and the ends are looking very favourable. I have sent a box containing ore from each of the ends in the state i brought it out. If the committee think proper, I should advise that some of the lumps from both adits should be assayed, as I am of opinion the produce will be high, particularly from the shallow adit, which contains a quantity of gray oxide of copper. In the deep adit the lode is increasing in width, with the leader of copper much the same as before; a st his end is still about 25 fathoms behind the end in the shallow adit, which has been orey all the way in the bottom, we may expect a continuation of orey ground in the deep adit, and that if will improve by driving east, towards the hill; part of the lode is still producing good saving work for dressing; this end is a long way in from the mouth of the level, good as a first which is a still about the lode can be cross-cut every 10 fins., which will speedify open a very large extent the lode can be cross-cut every 10 fins., which will speedify open a very large extent the lode can be cross-cut every 10 fins., which will speedify open a very large extent of orey ground above the deep adit. We have all the timber and ladders, with the exception of one, in the engine-shaft, and the shaftmen are engaged cutting grand for the other wall of the bob-pit, and raising stones for building it. I am preparing to rough dress the ore at the mouth of the deep adit; the floorings are quite fall.—

J. REYNOLDS: Nov. 18.

S. INVER BROOK.—In the 33, driving north of the engine-shaft, the lode still continues tail 4 ft. wide, 2 ft. of which is good saving work for lead and zine cres; the stratum is more congenial in this end than I ever have it before; lodging from the recent indications, I expect we shall have a bunch of lead in this end very shorily.

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and deep attaining ink proed, as I , which ereasing ill about y in the i that it ing good to be in the ing the level, rom the m which e extent with the ground.

still con-res; the from the shortly.

If tin on the 24th inst.—H. Williams: Nov. 14.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—I am glad to inform you that everything in the new ground going on most satisfactorily. The engine-house is roofed, and everything pre-pared for the masons to heave in the engine, which they will commence doing next

tide.—H. B. Gross: Nov. 15.

WHEAL KITTY (Sr. Agnes.)—The lode in the engine-shaft, below the 54 fathom level, is 2 feet wide, producing stones of tin. The lode in the 54 fm. level, east of the engine-shaft, is 2 feet wide, worth 64. per fm. The lode in the 44 fm. level, east of the engine-shaft, is 3 feet wide, worth 124. per fm. The lode at Sunny Corner of the engine-shaft, is 3 feet wide, worth 124. per fm. The lode at Sunny Corner of the Electric Light Company are trying the effect of the Electric Light at the Box Station, on the Great Western Railway, for the purpose of lighting the tunnel. It is said that it can be seen at a distance of 40 miles, from an elevation.

#### FOREIGN MINES.

#### ROYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY :-

Cobrs. Oct. 5.—The lode in Taylor's shaft, since my last report, has been rather poor, having met with several yughs in the bottom, which, for the time, destroyed the lode for ore, but I am happy again to find a branch of good ore in the shaft, about its liches wide. In the 52 east the lode is cut out, the same as happened in the levels above, with the exception of a little ore still in the bottom of the end, and its having increased i fm. in length from the 56. In the 62 west there has been no alternation since may hast, although there appears to be ore still remaining to the north; several holes have been shot in it, producing some over, but it is very hard. In the winner in bottom of the 56 the west part is as formerly reported, but to the east it is carrier. We are rising in the back of this level, as mentioned, to communicate with the winze from the 44 m. level stopes in who lope in a few days to do this. In the stopes in winne below the 45 the lode is smaller, and not as good for ore as formerly. In the 44 faithout level west there is no alteration lines may last report.

in a few days to do this. In the mopes to whose our level west there is no alter not as good for one as formerly. In the 44 fathom level west there is no alter my last report.

GESLIA.—The adic end east is slightly improving; the branch of ore is increase. There is no alteration whatever to mention in the other stations of this mine. There is no alteration whatever to mention in the other stations of this mine d in September 3 tons of stone ore; 4 tons of rigging; 49 tons of dust; in all 56

There is no grammar and a construction of a construction of the same as mentioned in my tons precipitate.

In September 3 tons of atone ore; 4 tons of rigging; 49 tons of dust: in all 56 tons, tons precipitate.

Tree, Oct. 12.—The lode in Taylor's shaft is much the same as mentioned in my reletter; there was a good atone of ore in the bottom of the shaft yesterday, and early improving. In the 62 the lode is entirely ext out, as before mentioned. The st is not by far so good as before; there are stones of ore still occasionally sees this end; to the north there is a lode standing, which we are cutting into, but is to exceely hard that we can do but little, still we are proving; it, is see if there is more in that drection. The rise in the 56 east was communicated on the 6th instant, at, but before the timbermen could get down the next morning the flootway gave and entirely stopped up the communication; in a day or two we shall again be able iso ore from this place. For the last few days we have been breaking some ore from the flowest, which is turning out tolorably well. In the 44 west no lamment has taken place; the strings of mundic still continue in middle of end.

GRELIA.—The lode in the salid level were is cut off by a silde, and appears to be how it. I have placed labourers to cross-cut and prove it. The addit of cast lasts branch in the 1'west there is still a little ore to the south side of the end, but has not timed much. Allogether, the mines are not looking as well for one as thay did a short since, and our raisings will be necessarily affected by it: the failure of the 62 is a forwheak to us, as this level and Taylor's sinaft produced a very considerable part of raisings.

#### ST. JOHN DEL REY MINING COMPANY :-

Norto Felho, Sept. 26.—Capt. Bullen starts to-morrow for Rio in charge of 12 boxes obtaining 61,741 oits.—983-144 lbs. troy of amalgamated gold, viz.:—
11 hoxes, containing seeds 5145 oits.

15 box, containing seeds 5145 oits.

16 box, containing 6146 oits.

16 box, containing 6146 oits.

16 box, containing 6146 oits.—61,741 oit

 

 July produce
 33,064 oits.

 Less first 10 days, included in last remittance
 33,064 oits.

 August produce
 33,064 oits.

 September, first ten days' stamps produce
 10,179 oits.

 204 oits.
 204 oits.

 3,249 oits.

 61,741 oits.

Nett remittance 61,741 oits.

Sept. 30.—Gold extracted to date, 20,101 oits., from 11:0.81 cubic ft. of sand, from general stamps (result of 20 days' stamping), yielding 17.66 oitswas per cubic foot; and from 4697.6 tons of stone, equal 423 oits, per ton; and 291 oits, from rotten sand and stone, stamped by the three separated heads of the Lyon's stamps during the first 10 days. Stamps working 20 days, average 123.52 heads. From the continued falling off of the water, the duty done during the 20 days is under the average, but we now expect that there will be no further diminution, as there have been repeated but moderate showers during the last cight days. The stone maintains its improved quality, as noted in my last, though there is always a certain proportion of killas, of which, however, we are able to throw out from 10 to 15 tons daily of the poorest, leaving still a sufficient supply of stone for the stamps; and there is every reason to expect that the produce of this month will be at least equal to that of last month.

#### MINING NOTABILIA.

#### [EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

WEST CRINNIS.—This is one of the most interesting mines in the vicinity of St. Austell, and ere long will show its value, by giving to the shareholders handsome returns. The sales hitherto look rather small, still the quality is good. But be it remembered, it is not long since the Little Crimis look was intersected, and it will necessarily require time to explore levels, so as to lay open ground that may be wrought at a profit, either on tutwork or tribute. Recently another and most important lode has been cut, and is daily improving: from this great things may be expected, judging from the returns of the adjoining mine on the same lode—wir. South Crimis. Here the persevering shareholders are reaping the reward of their patience and perseverance. This fact must afford the West Crimis shareholders ample grounds for the realisation of their most sanguine expectations. The management of the mine, under the able superintendence of Capt. J. Webb, and the daily attention of the resident captain, J. Kamp, will be another reason for the hope of such results—nothing but perseverance is required to ensure it.

Great Crimis — This colebrated mine is likely ere long to resume its

GREAT CRINNIS .- This celebrated mine is likely ere long to resume its

GREAT CRINNIS.—This colebrated mine is likely ere long to resume its position in the list of dividend-paying mines. Nothing but a spirited and judicious working is wanted to lay open the various lodes, such as the north, middle, caunter, and Regent's, not forgetting to push towards the great cross-course all the bottom levels upon the great lode, as in that direction alone can a corresponding deposit of the last immense course of ore be found, or expected. I find the shareholders have received a small dividend, the territs of which I will not discuss; but when the mine is fairly laid open, and the various lodes intersected, great and numerous will be the dividends. This mine may be considered capable of producing an enormous amount of rich copper and silver over; good management and spirited working will ensure success. It is pleasing to find so large a concern as this so well established. After all, nothing like legitimate mining. To all such miners I wish success.

PEMBROKE AND EAST CHINNIS.—These mines are now in full working trim, and deserve the immediate expenditure required to deepen and explore tablodes eastward and westward from the engine-shaftupon all the north lodes; no matter what amount of capital it may require, it will amply repay the whole in the course of time, and no long time either. Look particularly at the Wheal Unity side of the question, and the approximation to Par Consols, then at once the value of the ground will appear. This district requires, and will warrant, the outlay to make deep mines. For example, take Par Consols and Powey Consols, and their present value. It would be well if the capital was a little easier. If the mine could be now divided into 8,000 or 100,000 II. shares, there would then be no difficulty in getting ample fundated develope these mines as they deserve. The present holders would be able, with such a plan, to hold on their own shares, save themselves from calls, and with confidence invite their friends to essist. The day is approaching when we shall see all mi

were and paid-up capital is the best.

WEST PAR CONSOLS.—In this mine quite a new mode of working has seen adopted, in order to get at five mineral wealth lodged within its boundary lines; and, judging from the present appearance of the lode in the deepest level, there is easonable ground to expect the early development of a rich course of ore, similar to be discovery made in North Pembroke, about the 20 fm. level, during its last work.

Although the mode of working is somewhat new, it is also the best, and, peraps, the only, plan that could be carried out: it is most effectual, and will soon rove to be remunerative. This is a fine field for mining, and is deserving the support of all interested.

UNION TIN.—They are progressing here very favourably: the tin is sing returned at a cost not exceeding 10s. in 11. There is an abundance of it to be ken out and returned at that rate. The mine is considered to be of great value, of espains of making large profits to the shareholders, and that in the course of anher year it will be fully realised.

GREAT WHEAL Von.—It is reported that there is a very rich lode for tin, worth at least 3:00, per fm. I hope it is se; but as a proof, I should like to see the returns—nothing like the ore bill to report upon the value of the mine. If the value of the mine depended upon the number of inspections, managers, and sgents, there could be no doubt of the result. I wish it well, but it requires looking into.

STEHNEY WHEAL BULLER.—The situation of this mine is decidedly good, as the richest of Wheal Vor lodes run into it, and the present rich lode in Wheal Vor, judging from its dip, must at no very distant period be found in this mine; but even before that some important bunches of ore may reasonably he expected. I would recommend the shareholders to prosecute the mine in depth with all possible speed, and look well after their interest, not placing too much confidence in the flattering tales they hear from time to time. Do not let a few fathoms of dead ground dishearten; but hold on to the end, I say, and the reward is yours.

When the flattering tales they hear from time to time.

WHEAL SURPRISE.—This mine is situated in the parish of Whitchurch, to the west of Devon Burra Burra, and contains the same fodes. On reference to the reports of Capt. James Richards, of Devon Great Comols, Arthur Dean, and others, who have inspected this mine, and whose recommendations have been carried out at a cost to, the present company of 60001. (the results of which are now being realised by the discovery of a splendid lode, producing copper ore worth 231, per ton, which, by the discovery of a splendid lode, producing copper ore worth 251, per ton, which, according to aways, gives a produce of 24½ and 27½ per cent. for copper), this enterprise offere every security for safe and profusable investment, being devoid of the speculative character which attaches to maining in general, and differs from ordinary adventures, by its objects being the development of well-ascertained and rich deposits of ore, and not the prosecution of unworked and untried lodes. The adventure is divided into 1000 shares, which are in demand at 1t, per share. No comparison can be formed between this and the various todes of this particular locality, many of them selling at large premiums, such as Devon Great Consois; the lodes in Wheal Surprise being composed of splendid gossan, mundic, peach, spar, and rich grey and coated copper ore, embedded in a light killas or clay-slate, similar in character to Bedford United, Devon Great Consois, and others, which are generally found to accompany large deposits of copper ore in the lodes of the Tavistock district, and is also laters sected by the Great Wh. Friendship cross-course, approximating the granite of the Dartmouth range, which gives it a prominent feature in its geological position.

\* With next week's MINING JOURNAL, we shall give a SUPPLEMENTAL SHEET, which will contain, among other valuable papers,—Mr. Herbert Mackworth, M.I.C.E., on Science in the Mines — Mr. John Sewell, C.E., on Steam-Boiler Explosions, and the Explosive Force of Highly-Heated Water—Mr. W. Austin, C.E., on Sub-Wsys, for Traffic and Sanitary Purposes—on Portable Steam-Engines—Dr. Williams, on Copper Smoke, its Influence on the Public Health, and the Industrial Diseases of Copper Mon—Mr. John Calvert, F.R.G.S., on Anstralian Quartz Veins.

### Che Mining Market; Brices of Metals, Ores, &c.

THE RESERVE A PROPERTY OF THE	PAL MARKET, London, Nov. 17, 1854.
COPPER	Quicksilver   p.   b.   1   1   2   0
Ditto red lead	Stirling's Non-lamina- ting, or Hardened, Surface Railsp. ton
American none.  FORETON STREEL.  Swedish, in kegs.p. ton 17 0 0-15 0 0 Ditto, in fargets 18 10 0-20 0 0	Stirling's Patent   Glasg. — 5 5 0   Toughened Pigs   Wales 4 0 0 4 5 0   Indian Charcoal Pigs   — 6 10 0
English, Spring 23 0 0-24 0 0	in London

In Liverpool, 5s. to 10s. per ton less.
 At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less. In Liverpool, 6d. per box less.

REMARKS.—Our market for most descriptions of metals is extremely

REMARKA.—Our market for most descriptions of metals is extremely quiet, and prices have a declining tendency.

COPPER.—Nothing of consequence has transpired during the week in this metal. Sellers are very firm, but the demand is only moderate.

IRON.—The manufacturers of English bar have considerably reduced their prices, and for early deliveries it can now be purchased 20s. per ton less than last week's rates. At the present price it is probable we shall have a much better feeling spring up, and the market remain firm for some little time. There is very little doing in Staffordshire qualities, and prices are nominally the same. Scotch-pigs have slightly fluctuated; they opened at the commencement of the week at 73s., and gradually declined to 70s., 71s.; but on 'Change to-day were quoted 68s. to 70s., mixed numbers, cash, f.o.b. in the Clyde.

LEAD.—A steady business doing. Sellers are firm.

SPEUTER.—The market is again flat, and although our prices are now

mixed numbers, cash, f.o.b. in the Clyde.

Lead.—A steady business doing. Sellers are firm.

Spelters.—The market is again flat, and although our prices are now the same as those inserted in our Journal of last week, better prices have been paid. Sales for cash rather in favour of buyers.

Tin.—English continues to be but barely supplied. There has been more foreign imported lately, especially Straits, which was much wanted.

Tin-Plates.—Manufacturers generally are bare of orders.

Steel and Quicksilver as before quoted.

GLASGOW, Nov. 16.—The prices of Pig-iron have drooped from the very day I last reported on it. There have been many fluctuations, but never to the extent of more than is. 6d. or 2s. The present quotations, at which there are plenty of sellers, are as follows:—Mixed numbers, 70s.; No. 1, g. m. b., 71s. 6d.; No. 3, 69s. Exports are rather better.

are rather better.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 16.—The Iron market is quiet and demand slack, with print favour of buyers. In Scotch-Pigs there has been a heavy [ail, the fictitions as port to the fancy price, which has ruled for some time, having given way, result in the failure of some Glasgow jobbers. The market closes heavily, at 70s. per teach for warrants. Lead and Copper remained unchanged, and are in good deman

cash for warrants. Lead and Copper remained unchanged, and are in good demand. PARIS.—The price of iron remains unchanged; rods have been done at \$40 fr. There is a good demand for wire, the transactions having much increased since bayers find that prices are maintained. In other metals there is comparatively nothing doing, and the quotations are the same as last week. At \$5. Dizier, the market still wears a favourable appearance—Pig realizes 150 fr., for delivery before the lat of January; most of the works being engaged until that time, those reap the benefit which would otherwise be unemployed. For delivery next year, sellers are willing to take orders at present rates, but buyers, reckoning on a fall in January, do not seem inclined to these terms. Pigs for fusion are a little frimer, the makers, having orders on hand, do not press sales; the price demanded is 187 fg. Laminated is more sought for, but the prices have not improved, the quotations still being 320 fr. to 325 fr. at \$1. Dizier, and 339 fr. delivered at Paris. With regard to the metal trade of Belgium, we extract the following from the Journal de Charleroi:—At Liege there is no change to notice, either in the activity or in the quotations, since our last advices. Coal is much sought for, and the rise is maintained with much firmness.

MINES. - Another week of marked inactivity in the share market, which MINES.—Another week of marked inactivity in the share market, which just now presents a great contrast to the excitement of a few weeks ago. One or two improvements and discoveries in mines are reported, but without having much, if any, effect on the shares. Wheal Cliffords have risen to 1751., 2004.; United enquired after, at 1204. to 1304. At Hingston Down there is an improvement; shares, 144. to 144. 10s. At West Ding Dong, in the Derval sett, a good discovery has been made, and which it is hoped may, ere long, lead to important results. The shares, which at one time were at a high price, and great favourites, have for some months past been totally unsubsable. Alfreds have been a little enquired after, at 184. to 184. 10s.; Sortridge Consols still flat, 24. 17s. 6d. to 34. 2s. 6d.; North Roberts firmer, at 204. to 214; South Tamar, 74. 17s. 6d. to 84. 2s. 6d.; Bedford United, 94. 17s. 6d. to 104.; North Towy, 7s. 6d.; Michell, 7s. 6d.; Orsedd, 14. 12s. 6d. to 14. 15s.; South Caradon, 2754. to 2854.; West Providence, 194. to 204.; North Basset, 214.

In the Bullion Market,—Bar gold, 77s. 9d. per ox. standard; Spanish

vidence, 194 to 204; North Basset, 211.

In the Bullion Market,—Bar gold, 77s. 9d. per oz. standard; Spanish doubloons, 76s. 6d. per oz.; South American doubloons, 74s. 3d. per oz.; the saiver, 5s. 1\frac{1}{2}d. per oz. standard; bar silver containing gold (all gold above 6 grs. in the pound to be paid for), 5s. 1\frac{1}{2}d. per oz. standard; Mexican and South American dollars, 6s. per oz.; Spanish pillar (Carolus) dollars, 6s. 1d. per oz.; five franc pieces, 5s. to 5s. \frac{1}{2}d. per oz. There has been a brisk demand for gold again to-day, but in the absence of any Australian vessels there has been none in the market for sale, and the Bank price of 77s. 10\frac{1}{2}d. per oz. is at present too high for parties to purchase at that rate. The gold, per Ballarat, Golden Era, and John Banks, which is now daily expected, will be at once taken for the Continent, should the present rates of exchange continue.

At West Basset Mine bi-monthly meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. W. A. Thomas in the chair), the accounts for August and September showed—Balance of last account (less dividend paid), 1007. Its.; sales of orce, 5259. Ide. 6d. ... 9277. 1. 5c. 6d.

—By mine costs, for two months, 41154. 17s. 10d.; paid royalty, 1236. 1s. 4d.: leaving balance in hand, 3923. 6s. 4d. A dividend of 10s. per share (30061.) was declared, leaving a balance of 9235. 6d. 4d.; ore bills in hand, 4020s. If z. 7d.; amount of sele of orce on the 9th inst., 41337. 2s. 5d.: making the sum of 9086. 6s. 4d., which was carried to the credit of the next account. The prospects are highly satisfactory. At the Buller and Basset United Mines meeting, on Thursday, Mr. R. Tatlinght was accounted account manager. Cartisis Peter Elegyt the resident semi-

not being yet weighed, it was unanimously agreed that no part should be credited in the above account.

At Hemerdon Consols meeting, on the 10th inst., the accounts showed a balance in favour of the mine of 1671. 13s. 5d. A call of 6s. 6d. per share was made Capt. James Wolferstan reported that the steam-engine had been tried, and proved to be perfect. The shaft was down about 23 fms. from surface, and they had now commenced east and west on the course of the lode. The ground was favourable for firting, and would enable them to lay open good tribute pitches, which would, they trusted, keep the stamps well occupied. Capt. Or. T. Treverner reported that in the end driving west in the 15 fathom level the lode was about 9 inches wide, producing saving work for tin. In the end driving cast in the same level, the lode was from 1 foot to 14 inches wide, and producing good work for tin.

At East Wheal Russell meeting, on the 10th inst. (Mr. Robert Bastow in the chair), the accounts showed a balance in favour of mine, 2671. 2s., 9d. A call of 5s. per share was made. Capt. Chas. Thomas of Dolcoath Mine), reported that in the 88 fm. level the lode, 39 feet wide, was cut through from wall to wall. After a close examination of it, he could not find the least trace of copper, or any ore, in any part of the lode. The composition was city and sugary spar, with more iron than was usually found in clay-slate. East of the 55 sen 67 5 fms., wires had been sunk about 5 fms. below the 45. The part of the lode explored here was 4 feet wide, composed of iron, quartz, and grey copper, worth about 12i, per fathom. The lode in the

and to the west of it, had not in depth shows perceive any indications near at hand. Cap frequestly expressed by Mr. J. H. Hichim 's shaft were stoped, he believed they would

magins—shaft, and so this west of it, had not in depth allown the least lisprovision, He could not perceive any indications near as hand. Capi. W. Meshervil repeated the statement frequently expressed by Mr. J. H. Hiebins, that if the deep levely from Mitchine's shaft were stoped, he bolieved they would key open many hundred with the statement of the many hundred and the state of the state of

are 2007, worth more on the floors, besides copper and lead. It is highly desirable at an account of the blende raised at all mines be kept, as this ore is now becoming timportance.

The Great Cambrian Mining and Quarrying Company have this wesk

Pencorse Consols has this month sold blende to the amount of obly desirable that an account of the blende raised at all mines be kept, as this ore is now becoming of importance.

The Great Cambrian Mining and Quarrying Company have this week such as the control of the control

At Mr. Jo which Jamaie 850f., I specte about 5 been fo 30, 50, that N 3 ft. w Their ployed cross-c No. 2 c adit No Cornis been to The Westpl for the of adm

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At Wheal Maudlin, they have a course of ore in the bottom, worth 16ther fathers for copper: under such a large and mundley lode as they had ahead, this locks well. They expect during the winter months to sink another 10 fms. should the lode continue to this depth of equal value, it is likely to prove one of the most personnel mains in the district.

At Hawkinson Mine, wo understand they have purchased the new wheel created at North Caradon Mine, which is of power anticinet to enable them to reach to these times their present depth; it is intended for sinking the eastern shaft below the 30, where they have, as well as in the 30, if fine course of opper ore.

At East Sortridge Consols, they have opened on the course of the great sortridge lode in three shode pits; it is composed of gessan of the richest description, mandle, fron, and prind. They have opened quarked of 30 fms. on the lode altogether; it is 5 fms. wide, imbedded in beautifully mineralized strata of ground. It has been visited and inspected by nearly the whole of the agents in the neighbourhood. Judging from its present appearance, it is expected to turn out an abundance of copper, and at no very great depth.

South Tamar, Penhalo Consols, Driggith, Wh. Whitleigh, Wh. Mary Ann, Dyliffe, Dyfngwm, Rhoswydol, and Swanpool, have sold lead ore.

West Wheal Jane, Leeds and St. Aubyn, West Wheal Towan, and Bottle Hill, have sold black in.

During the week, shares have changed hands in the following:—
DIVIDIESD MINES.—Alfred Consols, Bedford United, Eyam, Yowey Consols, Gonsens, North Pool, North Wheal Baset, South Caradion, South Tamer, Trewetha United Mines, West Caradon, West Wheal Darlington, West Wheal Seton, Whea Golden, Wheal Mary Ann, Wheal Treisway, Wheal Tremayne, Mining Company of Ireland, Wicklow.

Golden, Wasel Mary Ann, Wheal Trelawny, Wheal Tremayne, Mining Company of Ireland, Wicklow.

Myrks waiken Mary Ann, Wheal Trelawny, Wheal Tremayne, Mining Company of Ireland, Wicklow.

Myrks waiken Mary Sold Orr.—Balleswidden, Bell and Lanarth, Boringdon Consols, Birch Tor, Cae Gyron, Calstock Consols, Carbons, Clara, Clijah and Wentworth, Coed Mawr Pool, Cwm Dairen, Darren, Darren, Englebrook, East Basset, Great Cowards, Gresst Sheks, Orest Wheel Alfred, Great Baddern, Hawkmoor, Helvellyn, Kea Tremayne, Lydford, Michell, Nantsos, North Towy, North Wheal Robert, Orsedd, Pencorse Consols, Penchares, Penzanse Consols, Pingeir, Rhaswydol, Rosewarde, Sortridge, Sortridge and Bedford, South Bog, South Creaver, South Wheal Yeoland, Tassan, Tary Consols, Trannanch Consols, Tyn-y-berth, Wheal Upid, Wheal Franco, Wheal Tehidg, Wheal Trefusis, Wheal Wrey.

Myrks waiten Mark Nor Sold One.—Arundell, Bodowl, Cofn Gwyn, Coniston, Dunsley Wheal Phonix, East Prongooh, Irish Consols, North Hingston, Rheidol, Tamar Maris, West Gogiman, West Sortridge, West Wheal Frisndship, Wheal Edward, Wheal Gill, Wheal Ludcott.

In Forwign Mines, the market throughout the week has shown a downward tendency, with the exception of St. John del Rey shares, which were, no doubt, influenced by the last accounts being still more favourable than the preceding, and the closing price was 31 to 33. The last advices from the Royal Santiago, which will be found in another column, were of a very gloomy character, consequently the shares have been on the decline, and have been dealt in as low as 4½. Cobre Copper remains stationary at 46 to 48. National Brazilian was rather weaker, business being done yesterday at 1½. The closing prices of Imperial Brazilian were 2 to 3; Copispo, 14 to 18; Fortuna, % to ½ maris prices of Imperial Brazilian were 2 to 3; Copispo, 14 to 18; Fortuna, % to ½ maris prices of Imperial Brazilian were 2 to 3; Copispo, 14 to 18; Fortuna, % to ½ maris prices of Imperial Brazilian were 2 to 3; Copispo, 14 to 18; Fortuna, % to ½ maris p

share; Fort Royal, % to % per share.

At the London and Virginia Gold and Copper Mining Company meeting, yesterday (Mr. A. S. Ayrton in the chair), the accounts showed—Total receipts, 54,1141.2s. 8d.—Disbursements, 16,3671.7s. 8d.: leaving balance in favour of the company, 37461.15s. 2d. Resolutions were passed, accepting the amended Act of Incorporation of the company, and to alter the bye-laws in accordance with the new Act. Capt. Greig, Dr. Meryon, and Mr. W. M. Moseley, were re-elected directors. The proceedings, which are fully detailed in another column, appeared to give great satisfaction to all present, and terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman and directors.

At the Monacch Cold Ministry.

man and directors.

At the Monarch Gold Mining Company meeting, on the 16th inst. (Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Bart., in the chair), a resolution was unanimously passed for surrendering the leases granted in 1852, by Mrs. Elizabeth Cory and Mr. John Cory. It was stated that the company commenced operations with a capital of about 2000l. The proceedings, which terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman, are detailed in another column.

It was stated that the company commenced operations with a capital of about 2000?. The proceedings, which terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman, are detailed in another column.

At the Wheal Jamnica bi-monthly meeting, held at Kingston, 20th Oct., Mr. John West, the purser, read the report from the committee of management, in which was included the statement of accounts, which showed available funds in the Jamnica Bank, 29st. 7s., and 338t. in island cartificates, at interest, independent of 25td, payable New, 5, for call upon the shares to the promoters. The general prospect of the company continued steadily to improve. They had ready for shipment of the company continued steadily to improve. They had ready for shipment about forwarded to Mr. T. E. Fisher, who stated that he estimated them to contain 35, 50, and as high as 79 per cent of copper. Mr. G. B. Nethersole, C.E., reported that No. 1 wince had been sunk 6 fines, upon a continuous and regalist role, about 28. wide, and enclosings branch of clean vitreous copper ore, from 3 to 4 in. thick. Their present operations in the various levels, &c., with the number of men employed, are as follows:—Driving Bamboo level above No. 1 winze by two men; tall No. 2 driving by two men; stoping north and south of rise No. 1 by four men; adit No. 3 by four men; stoping north and south of rise No. 1 by four men; adit No. 3 by four men; williams cross-cut by four men; toola, 30 and three Cornish miners. It was stated that from one of the stopes 1200 ib.s. of rich ore had been taken in three days.

The Lend and Zinc Mining and Smelting Company of Stolberg and Westphalia have convened an extraordinary general meeting for the 18th December, for the purpose of modifying the rules according to the proposals of the council of administration.

The Alten Mining Association have received their report, from the 13th to the 21st Oct. —At Rapias, we have been much impeded by water in the bottom of Labouchere's during the past week, and have, consequently, been obliged to su

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No. 2 Lead Mine.—The discovery shaft is down 90 ft.; we are now drifting to the lode. No. 5, Lead Mine.—The adit is in 65 ft.

The Rhenish Mining Company have received a report from Capt. Thomas Blehards, dated Rhonard Mine, near Olpe, Nov. 2:—In the deep adit, west of the fookan, the lode is much of the same character as when last reported. The Yon der Beck lode has improved, and is now producing good stones of copper ore. The Rhonarder lode is 2 ft. wide, composed of iron and quartz, spotted with copper ore. In the upper adit, in the stopes No. 2, the lode is 3 ft. wide, iron and copper ore intermixed. In the stopes No. 2, the lode is 25 ftee wide, iron ore. The stopes in the bottom of this level are 2 ft. wide, bearing a little copper ore. The winze sunk in the bottom of this level is now 11 fms. deep, and we have commenced to drive a cross-cut towards the shaft, which is now 9 fms. deep, to facilitate the opening of the same; this, when completed, will enable us to take the stuff from the same level with the beres-whim. We shall also commence to sink the shaft immediately down on the deep adit, which will be from 12 to 13 fms. At the same time, we shall drive a level 50 prove the ground now standing between the shallow and deep adits, which, if productive, will turn out immense quantities of copper and white iron ore. At the surface operations are going on well. The water-course and reservoir are finished, and give us a supply of water for all dressing purposes. There were at the end of last ments about 554 Fruesian tons of fron, and 285 cwts. of copper ore ready for market.

The Mariquita Mining Company have received the following advice from the Santa Ana Mines, for September:—Cost, 56912; returns, \$12,682.

The Imperial Brazilian Mining Association have received. despatches from Mr. Olenford, and a report from Captain Trelour, dated Sept. 30, of which the

The imperial Brazilian Mining Association have received despatches from Mr. Oxenford, and a report from Captain Treloar, dated Sept. 30, of which the following is an abstract:—Capt. Treloar had arrived and commenced operations, and has favourable opinions conveyed in his first short letter are corroborated in his detailed report. He attributes the falling offor the produce at Gango Soco to the tunnel having passed the line of gold shoots; but that there is ground standing near the run of those shoots which he intends taking away, and which will prove of a more auriferous quality.—Cata Funda: The amount of gold produced from this place has been thebled, although an inferior force has been employed there. The gold taken from the Cascalho is very rough; sometimes good size hits are found, which shows it came from a strong vent; it is the general opinion that it came down from the western part of Gongo. It is not yet decided whether the Jacotings at this place is a deposit or formation, but every exercine is being made to intersect its north well, when this question will be set at rest. Mr. Oxenford reports that the Camara stamps commences town will be set at rest. Mr. Oxenford reports that the Camara stamps commenced to which the head perionally notified they would commence operations. By the middle of December the produce of one month's working will be Known. Capit. Tralcar reports that the first result will be from one layer only, whilat the lode is composed of many, some, addeduct, more auriferous than others. Arrangements are being made for opening a series of stopes on the lode near the surface, by which an ample supply of stone will be ensured for any stamping machinery that may be exercted.—Explorations are taking place—1. On a body of jacotings visible south of Gongo old mine.—2. On the supposed both vein at Wray's shaft.—3. At Cantor Gallo, in the western part of the mine.—4. At 50 fms. west of Canta Gallo, to intersect the formation through which the Camara, all of which show gold in the bates.

From the National Brazilian Mines, the following has been received: Cootes, Sept. 30.—The working state of the Cocaes Mine has improved since our last, and we may, perhaps, have the pleasure soon of writing a decided improvement in the returns. The samples and skins at the stamps have been very promising to-day. The eastern end is progressing, though slowly, and it appears to be on a very strong layer of iron mica slate, known to produce gold. The progress made is i fm. 3 ft Produce—Mixs. 2 0 1 15.

Produce—Miss. 2 0 1 15.

The St. John del Rey Mining Company have received advices to the 3'th Sept. Capt. Bullen started on the 27th for Rio, in charge of 12 bexes containing 61,741 ofts. = 593:144 lbs. troy of amalgamated gold, to be shipped per steamer to Southampton, unless the agent can succeed in selling it at Rio on the neual terms. Gold extracted to date, 20,101 ofts, from 1120-31 cubic feet of sand, from general stamps (result of 20 days stamping), yielding 17'60 ofts, per cubic ft. Stamps working 20 days, average 123-52 heads. From the continued falling off of the water, the duty done during the 20 days is under the average. The stone maintains its improved quality, and there is every reason to expest that the produce of this month will be at least equal to that of last.

The Royal Section Miss.

quality, and there is every reason to expect that the produce of this month will be at least equal to that of last.

The Royal Santiago Mining Company have advices to the 12th Oct. In the lode, at Taylor's shaft, there was a good stone of ore in the bottom, and apparently improving. Altogether, the mines are not looking so well for ore as they did a short time since, and the raisings will be necessarily affected by it. The failure of the 63 is a great drawback to them, as this level and Taylor's shaft produced a very son-siderable part of the raisings.

The Wildberg Great Consolidated Mining Company have received a report from Capt. J. M. Champion, dated Wildberg, Nov. 11:—At the West Mine, the Blumengang lode, driving east from the sink, will produce 12 tons of silver-lead ore per fathom, the stopes 12½ tons per fathom. The lode driving east from the south cross-cut, at the deep adit level, will produce 3 tons of lead ore per fathom. At the East Mine, the Weltung stopes, in the back of the 20 fm. level, east of Michael's shaft, will produce from 4½ to 3 tons per fathom. The lowed driving west from Michael's shaft, will produce 3 tons of lead ore per fathom. At the East Mine, the weltung stopes, in the back of the 20 fm. level, east of Michael's shaft, will produce 5 tons of lead ore per fathom. The new discovery at the old adit level, east of Michael's shaft, will produce 5 tons of lead ore per fathom. The new discovery at the old adit level, east of Michael's shaft, will produce 5 tons of lead ore per fathom. Carter's engine-shaft is sunk from surface 3 fm. Bm. 3 ft. The tim-ber-work of the engine-houre roof is put up, and hope to commence the slating on Monday next. At the large new barrack, one-half of the thatoh roof is put on, and the other half will be completed, next week. The digging of the reservoirs are progressing rapidly. Our surface works during the week are somewhat retarded by a fall of snow. Further portions of the engine-shaft is clearing, and before long will be opened.

The Lusitanian (of Po

difficulty. The adit level at Carter's engine-shaft is clearing, and before long will be opened.

The Lusitanian (of Portugal) Mining Company have received advices from their mining agent, Captain Thomas Chegwin, dated Palhai Mine, Nov. 6, of which the following are extracts:—We are getting on very well with Taylor's shaft; in the past month we have rose 9 fms. in a small rise through to surface, and since then have cut down 6 fms., and put in some of the timber required to keep the men secure in working; there now remain about 3 fms. more to make complete to adit, then we shall have the winze which is sunk to the 8 fm. level to make wider; the iode in the bottom of this shaft is 3 feet wide, composed of spar, with some stones of copper ore. We shall begin to drive from the ends of the shafts to-morrow in the 8. The western end is taken at 41. Ds. per fm.; the lode is 2 ft. wide, producing some good stones of copper ore. The eastern end is taken at 44. Ds. per fm., by four men; the lode is 3 feet wide, producing some good stones of copper ore per fathom; the same level, west of Roy's winze, is taken at 11. Ds. per fm., by four men; the lode is 3 feet wide, producing 1 fg ton of copper ore per fathom; the same level, west of Roy's winze, is taken at 11. Ds. per fm., by four men; the lode is 3 ft. wide, with a first per fm., by four men; the lode is 3 ft. wide, producing 1 fg ton of copper ore per fm. Ds. of the adit is 2,fg feet wide, producing some good black copper ore, which is found in small bunches and irregular, therefore we are obliged to keep the men on day-work, to take care of the ore, as it is very valuable.—Mill Lode: Annonio's winze is taken at 44. Der fm., by four men; the lode is 8 in. wide, producing 1 fg, ton of ore per fm. of a low quality. As soon as Taylor's shaft is completed to the 8 fm. level, we not on a fay work, to take care of the ore, as it is very valuable.—Mill Lode: Annonio's winze is taken at 44. Der fm., by four men; the lode is 8 in. wide, producing 1 fg, ton of ore per fm., of

pleting it above.—Carvalhal: The lode in the adit, and driving eastward, is 1 foot wide, composed of quartz and gossan.

The United Mines of Castillo de las Guardas, in the district of Rio Tintohave amounced that on the 15th December they will sell, in Seville Town, all their copper, refined a punto de Martinete, during the ensuing year, 1855.

From Jamaica, the advices just received announce a great improvement in the mineral prospects of that country. From the report of the Wheal Jamaica Company, it appears that the prospects of the Charing-cross Mine continue to be of a highly satisfactory character. The company has ready for shipment about 20 tons of dressed ore of very high quality, all of which has been extracted from the levels and winzes. The process of stoping has commenced, however, and ore is being raised in considerable quantities. It was stated at the meeting that from one of the stopes 120 lbs. of rich ore had been taken out in three days. Immediately after the meeting the share of this company, which are held almost entirely in the island, rose to a pranium of 60 per cent. on the amount (5a.) paid up on each share. Favourable reports have reached town also from the Clarendon Mines, but as they are unconfirmed, we think it better not to re-publish them. We have every reason, however, to believe that the prospects of this company are materially improving. A copper load has been cut at Silver Hill, belonging to the Port Royal Company. The vein is said not to be very rich at present, but to be a thoroughly defined lode, which will probably increase in richness as it is followed up. The Rio Grande Company (American in origin) is prosecuting its work in Portland, very successfully it is said. We have, however, no definite report from that district. The Jamies Company is following up its workings at Mount Vernon and Bloxburg. The rich cobalt vein at the latter mine continues highly productive.

The South Australian Copper Company have received advices of the arreival of a beyond the company is the Londo

highly productive.

The South Australian Copper Company have received advices of the arrival of a box of ore, by the Charlotte Jane, now lying in the London Docks, but up to yesterday the vessel could not get near enough to unload. Immediately the specimens are obtained they will be assayed, when we shall publish the full particulars of the result, which is looked forward to with much interest by the shareholders.

The committee of investigation appointed to enquire into the position and prospects of the Mariquita and New Granada Mining Company have issued their report, to be presented to the shareholders at the meeting on Monday. The report states that the property of the company consists of two mines, the Marmato and Santa Ana; and that it is interested in a third, the Purima Mines. The Marmato was purchased for 41,717., in shares, calculated at five years' purchase, upon one years' profits. The Purima property has not been purchased by the directors, but advances have been made, and a contingent liability incurred, amounting together to 18,719. 6s. 3d.; this latter amount, and an excess in the calculation of the profits of Santa Ana Company, they recommend the shareholders to consider whether it is expedient to take measures for recovering it from the directors. Mr. Herspath, one of the committee, has sent in a protest against the report, upon the ground that it is drawn up in a spirit of unfairness towards the directors, and of decided and undue prejudice towards the property, as well as interests of the shareholders themselves. In answer to the report, the directors have published very voluminous remarks, and conclude by stating that in the two years the company has been at work the total profit has been 19,5447. 7s. 8d. The Various reports will be found very fully detailed in another column.

The Gold Mining Share Market, throughout the week, has been com-

The Gold Mining Share Market, throughout the week, has been completely neglected. The transactions on the Stock Exchange will be found in the usual place. The non-official are—Garnett and Moseler, & to & per share; Adelaide Land and Gold, & to & per share; British Australian Gold, & to & per share; Lake Bathurst Gold, 1-16th to & per share; London and Virginia Gold and Copper, par to & premium.

In Miscellaneous Shares, the market has been generally dull, and Land and Bank securities have shown a downward tendency. Business was done yesterday in Australian Agricultural at 38 ½; Peel River, 3½ to 3½; North British Australianian, ¾; Scottish Australian Investment, 1½; Crystal Palace, ¾ to ½. The closing quotations of Netherland's Land was ½ to 1½; South Australian Land, 35 to 37; Van Diemen's Land, 13½ to 14½; Electric Telegraph, 16 to 17. In Joint-Stock Banks prices were generally weaker; transactions were effected yesterday in Australia, and China, 1½ to 1½; Eloctric Telegraph, 16 to 17. In Joint-Stock Banks prices were generally weaker; transactions were effected yesterday in Australia, and China, 1½ to 16; London Chartered Bank of Australia, 72½ to 71½; Ditto New, 8½. In other securities of this description the closing quotations were—Chartered Bank of Asia, ½ dis. to par; English, Scottish, and Australian, Chartered, 2½ to 2 dis.

In Iron and Coal Companies, during the week, there has been but little

Chartered, 2\(\frac{1}{6}\) to 2 dis.

In Iron and Coal Companies, during the week, there has been but little business doing. The quotations are as follow, and are in most cases merely nominal:

—British Iron, 6\(\frac{1}{6}\), to 7\(\frac{1}{6}\); Rhymney Iron, 23 to 2\$; Ditto New, 6 to 8; Portland Iron, 2 to 2\(\frac{1}{6}\); and Daston Iron Ore, par to \(\frac{1}{6}\), prem.

At the Rhymney Iron Company annual general meeting, on Wednesday, a dividend of 1t. was declared on the old, and 6s. on the new shares.

The Arigna Iron and Coal Company's affairs will be again argued on the 6th December, when Master Humphey will proceed to settle the fist of contributories.

The Westminster Improvement Bonds sold by auction on Monday realised prices ranging from 280t. to 300t. per 1000t. bond.

ARRIVALS OF GOLD.—The remittances received from America by the frica amount to \$913,301, value about 182,6601. The John Banks, from Melbourne. which left on the 15th August last with 3000 ozs. of gold, value 12,0001., put into Rio Janeiro for supplies, and left October 15th for London. The Golden Eva, from Melbourne, with gold to the value of about 200,0001, which put into Pernambuso with damage, left that port ber 16th for Liverpool, after repairing rudder.

Tapping's Prize Essay on the Cost-Book System, enlarged and augmented, with Notes and an Appendix, can be had at the Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street,—Price 5s.

SUPERIOR MINING MATERIALS FOR SALE, AT TREBURGET UNITED MINE, St. TEATH, NEAR CAMELFORD.

R. LITTLE is instructed to SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at TREBURGET UNITED MINE, St. Teath, three miles from Camelford, and seven from Watebridge, on Monday, the 27th inst., at Twelve o'clock procackly, the whole of the excellent MACHINEIN AND MATERIALS THEREON :—viz., a nuperior 30 in. cylinder stoams-engine (by Hocking and Lona), 2 ft. troke, equal beam first piece of rod and boiler 8 tons; An excellent 24 ft. water-wheel, 2 ft. breast, with iron axie; capetan and shears; 140 fms. 18 in. fist-rods, pulleys and stands; 2 halance-bols, with brasen, &c., completes; 17 fms. 15 in. fist, complete; 12 fms. 10 in. ditto; 3 matching pieces; 1 lo ft. 11 inch working-barrel; main and bucket rods; 1 horse whim and shaft tackle, complete; whim and other ropes.

Air machine; whim and winne hibbles; ladders; air pipes; launders of varieties; serve stock and gwar; single, double, and treble iron blocks; 30 fms. of best 5, in. chain; strapping and connecting plates; botts and burrs; whim and capetan sheaves; yokes and glands; large beam sad scales, with stand and weight; winch; pump rings; buckets and prongs; water burrels; smith's bellows; anvil; smith's tools in great variety; grindstone; carpenter's bench; succlearores; miner's tools; taskies; pick and shovel hilts; miner's cheets; iron, nais, and new and old timber; and a wartety of other useful articles. Also a miner's dial (by Wilton), and the account-house furniture. The engine is nearly new, in first-rate condition, and was constructed from the design, and under the immediate superintendence, of Mesors. Hocking and Loam, who will answer any enquiries respecting it. The materials are of the best quality, and in good condition, and recommended as worthy the attention of mine agents and others.

For farther particulars, spply to Captain Bick, on the mine; Mr. J. O. Mayne, Traro; or to Mr. Little, auctioner, Redruth.

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No. 1, BRIDGE STREET, BATH, is a BUYER of Aifred Consols, Boscean,
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	LEAD	ORES.	N. V.	
	Sold on the			
Mines.		Price pe		Purchasers.
South Tamar	90	£20 5	6	
Bouta Tamat	Sold on the			
Penhale Consols	45	£13 8		Meredith.
	Sold on the l			
Swanpool		£13 12		Sims and Co.
ditto	26	11 10		Sims, Willyams, & Co.
	Sold on the l			
Driggith	12	£14 10		Roughtengill Co.
ditto	10	9 0		Locke, Blackett, & Co.
	Sold on the l			
Wheal Whitleigh	12	£19 10		
ditto	9	23 11		
Andrew Street, St. Physical Sci.	Sold on the l			
Wheal Mary Ann	76	£23 11	6	T. Somers.
	Sold at Bagillt, on		Novembe	r.
Dylife	40	£13 2		Newton, Keates, & Co.
Dyfngwm	30	13 1	6	J. P. Eyton.
Rhoswydol		12 15	0	
ditto	9	12 15	0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
	-		-	
	BLAC	K TIN		
	Sold on the	4th Novem	her.	
401		**** *******		

-Calenick. dittoEnthoven.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled October 25, and sold at Swanses November 14, 1854.

Mines.	Tons.	Produce.	P	rice		Mines.	Tons.	P	roduce.	P	rice	
Cobre	. 98	151	£16	0	6	Berehaven	116		9%	£10	7	6
ditto	64	21%	. 27	8	6	ditto	66		94	9	18	6
ditto	. 47	2332	. 25	7	0	Arnsau	112		1%	0	.5	6
ditto	. 35	23%	. 26	17	0	Ballymurta				5	O	6
		7116		16	6	ditto			45	4	1	0
ditto	. 86	1214	. 12	18	0	Kapunda	46		18%	20	i	0
ditto				7	6	ditto	23		21 4	23	13	6
		11%	. 12	9	0	Holyford	35		10%	11	18	6
		14	15	0	6	ditto	32		20%	23	15	- 6
ditto	92	13%	. 15	0	0	Copper Slug	53		1134	12	15	0
Cuba	106	11	. 11		0	Glasgow Sh	ug 42		14	. 0		0
ditto	105	10%	. 10	18	0	Crookhaver	. 27		4%	. 3	12	0
ditto			. 11	13	0	ditto	16		7	. 6	1	- 0
ditto	75	916	. 9	14	6	African	17		2814	32	5	- (
		2234			0	ditto	7		33 46	38	10	
ditto	12	31%	34		6	Crafnant					1	- 6
ditto	5	32%	36		6	ditto	5		10%	. 10	15	6
ditto	4	24%	28	10	0	London Ore	16		11%	. 13	.5	0
Knockmaho	n.103	14%		15	6	Spanish	15		23	25	18	- 0
ditto	73	814	9	0	6	Australian	1		31	. 35	12	- 0
ditto	52	8%	9	7	0	Neath Slag	10		234	. 1	10	-
ditto	44	816	. 9	5	6	Australian	1		25 1		10	
ditto	41	8%	9	3	0	1000						
			TO	TAI	LE	PRODUCE.						

Cobre	718		£12801	16	6	Glasgow Slag	42		£ 10	10	0
Cuba	463		6287	9	0	Crookhaven*	43	*****	194	0	0
Knockmahon	313	*****	3656	2	0	African	24		818	7	0
Berchaven	182		1858	11	0	Crafnant	24	*****	. 264	'6	0
Arnsau	112		30	16	0	London Ore	16		212	0	0
Ballymurtagh	92		433	1	0	Spanish	15	*****	388	10	0
Kapunda	69		1466	16	6	Australian	1		35	1/2	0
Holyford	67		1178	3	6	Neath Slag	10		15	0	0
Copper Slag	53	*****	675	15	0	Australian	1		29	10	0
COMPA	NI	ES B	Y WHO	м	TH	E ORES WERE P	URC		ED.		

	Tons,	Ame	oun		
Copper Miners' Company	201 1/2	£2939	14	6	
Freeman and Co.	170	2906	0	0	
Grenfell and Sons	29316	3289	17	0	
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co	428	3734	7	0	
Vivian and Sons	311	3507	6	0	
Williams, Foster, and Co	44436	6771	11	9	
Mines Royal Company English and Australian Copper Company	133%	2084	4	3	
English and Australian Copper Company	71	2678	12	0	
Mason and Elkington	21	715	3	6	
F. Bankart	171	1729	9.	6	
Total	2245	£30,356	5	6	

Copper ores for sale Nov. 28.—Cobre 78, 53, 50, 42, 41, 15, 10, 85, 58, 57, 15—Sar tiago 90, 76, 66, 56, 32, 28, 13, 10, 8, 6—Ballymurtagh 66, 29, 61, 5—Algiers 76, 63-British Slag 77, 35, 7—French Slag 66—Dart Mine 47—Poltimore 8—Cronebane 1-Tigrony 1,—Total, 1431 tons.

ony 1.—Total, 1431 tons.									
	AVERAGE	8.							
Pro	duce.	P	rice.			Stan	dar	đ.	
British	94	£10	1	6	*********	£132	16	6	1
Foreign	4%	15	11	6	*********	122	3	0	
	24	£13				£125	2	6	
Totals-British, 842	; Foreign, 14	03=	224	5 t	ons (21-e	wts.)			Ì
AVER	AGES OF LA	ST	SAL	E.					
	duce.		rice.			Stan	dar	d.	
British	136	£11	17	6		£126	7	6	
	8%	19	16	0		120	3	0	'n
Sale	iek	£17	9	0		£121	8	6	
	The same of the same of								

This parcel of ore is wrongly described as from the Crookhaven Mines—as, we are informed, it belongs to the South Cork Mining Company, who have also another small cargo preparing for market.

### COPPER ORES.

NO SALE on Thursday last, th NO SALE on Trursday last, the 16th November.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at the Royal Hotel, Truro.—Mines and parcels.—Devon Great Consols 1851.—Phemix 543.—West Caradon 371.—Hingston Down 300.—Wheal Arthur 255.—Bedford United 162.—Wheal Franco 15:—Sortridge Consols 150.—Wheal Friendship 123.—Boscandle 68.—Tray Coimols 59.—Tamay Slag 58.—East Crowndale 55.—Tywarnhalle 39.—Hawkmoor 37.—Wheal Zion 35.—Devon and Courtenay 29.—East Wheal George 20.—Wheal Elizabeth 11.—Latchley Consols 10.—Spanish Ore 7.—Total, 4333 tons.

10—Spanish Ore 7.—Total, 4333 tons.

Copper oves for sale on Thursday week, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcels.—United Mines 805—Perran St. George 493—Consols 442—St. Day United 437—Fower Consols 341—South Caradon 292—Spath Crimis 282—Perran United 220—Wheal Clifford 167—Pembroke and East Crimis 144—Treviskey 81—South Toigus 75—Trethelian 64—Wheal Uny 51—West Folberro 51—Prideaux Wood 44—Oli Wheal Basset 34—Wheal Henry 15—Wheal Unity Wood East 14—Grambler and St. Aubyn 12—Gill's Duchy Ore 12—Wheal Music 10—Wheal Ellen 9.—Total, 4095 tons.

HULL, Nov. 16.—Our correspondents (Mesers, T. W. Flint and Co.) state that there has been a little enquiry for one or two descriptions of mining shares, but, generally speaking, there is no inclination to deal in this class of securities. Railway, shares have been flat and drooping, owing to the fail in Consols, and an apprehension that money may be largely required for the war expenditure, either in the shape of loans, or in some way that may affect priors hereafter. Crystal Palace shares are offendere at 24. Hull and Selbya are buyers at 104, although some slight degree of doubt will cling to this stock until the lease shall have been fairly executed, the payment of the dividend out of Chancery not having settled that which is the most material part of the question.

#### Botices to Currespondents.

Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Number during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference

BLAST FURNACES.—SIR: Some years ago a peculiar shaped biast furnace was creete for smelting iron by a Mr. Yates, somewhere in Declypshire, but which was not, believe, kept to work very issay. Coolid any of your correspondents in that locality and the work was not particulars respecting it, as also the cause of its being blow out; and, further, if there was any paper read before either of the scientific societies upon the furnace!—Intra: Merchay Tyderit, Nov. 14.

Nickel.—Sir: Your correspondent in last week's Journal can obtain informatio respecting manganese of all qualities by addressing—BROUX AND CO.: 3, Bury court, St. Mary Aze, Nov. 13.

Output no Gella and correspondent.—Sir: Is the dissertation on this subject in your

court, St. Mary Axe, Nov. 13.

ORIGIN OF GOLD AND OTHER MEYALS.—Sir: Is the dissertation on this subject in your last Journal an extract from the book of Joseph Smith, the Mormonite! The readers of your practical Journal, well warned against "the absurd dogmas of an ignous theory," with a fair knowledge of physics and chemistry, and of the means by which their laws are made subservient "to the sustenance and comfort of man's estate," are apt to open their eyes very wide when such a menageric of chimeras drives up before them. But if the treatise is a revelation, that, of course, is quite a different matter. An ambitious author, we are told, once offered his performance to the perusal and criticism of the great Sir Thomas More. The Chancellor read and returned it, with the advice to put it into verse, which was duly done, and brought for perusal. Quoth Sir Thomas, "Marry, now this is somewhat; for now it is rhyme—before, it was neither rhyme nor reason." Surely, "The Origin of Gold" would make a splendid poem of this species.—David Musher: Now. 15.

Dr. Collyer and his Missing Gollogy.—Sir: If Dr. Collyer's geology is a specimen

n. Coluter and his Minno Geology.—Sin: If Dr. Collyer's geology is a specimer of what is taught in the United States, is shows that they are more absurd in their theories on that side of the Atlantic than on this. Our geological professor and adequate, but I do not think they promulgate anything so truly ridiculous as the dectrine enunciated in your last Journal by Dr. Collyer.—Robert Williams:

4 F. J." (Church Bridge) should write to Mr. Weale, bookseller, 59, High Holborn. 4F. J." (Church Bridge) should write to Mr. Weale, bookseller, 59, Righ Holborn.

MINING IN CALIFORNIA—OLD AND NEW COMPANIES.—Sin: In the Mining Journal of last week there is a letter from Mr. W. E. Gill, referring to the Oso Mine, California, and it concludes by stating that it is intended to work that mine by an English company, which is about to be formed. As I am a holder of Nouveau Monde shares, I wish to ask, through the medium of your Journal, why the managers of that company have not tried to make some arrangement with the proprietors of the Oso Mine for working it! for surely it would be better for both parties, the Nouveau Monde Company having a staff and machinery already near the spot, and, therefore, able to get to work before a company formed here could have new machinery sent out and crected. Of course, I assume that the Oso Mine is sufficiently rich to pay for working, which appears to be the case from some letters that I have read in your Journal.—A. R.: Nor. 14.

\*T.C. S." (Baker-street).—One of the directors is dead, another a bankrupt; and it is questionable whether, if legal proceedings were taken against those remaining on the board, that any money could be recovered.

on the board, that any money could be recovered.

Sale of Copper Ore from the South Cork Mine at Swansea.—Sir: In the list of the copper ores sold at Swansea on the 14th instant, it appears that 43 tons were sold by Messrs. Leach and Richardson for the Crookhaven Company. This is a mistake, which I shall be obliged by your correcting. The ores in question belonged to the South Cork Company, and reallied 1941. The company, I am glad to say, have another small cargo preparing for market.—Sr. Pirrare Folky, M.E.: Nag's Head-court, Gracecharch-street, Nor. 16.

Yura River Gorn Covern.— Co.

to the South Cork Company, and reali-ed 194. The company, I am glaton or conged another small eargo preparing for market.—Sr. Pirrare Roley, M.E.: Nag's Headcourt, Gracchurch-street, Nov. 16.

The River Gold Company.—Sir. Can any of your readers inform me if this company is still in existence: if so, the address of the secretary?—having written to the old place, and no reply obtained. A little of Mr. Guedalia's probing would probably review the matter.—A Starenolders: Nov. 16.

"Purima."—The great evil complained of is that there has been no definite manner under which the gold mining companies have been constituted. In nearly every instance they have failed to comply with the regulations of the prospectuses they issued to the public—in fact, some of them were complete fabilications. To endeavour to unite the several companies in one association, however feasible it may appear in theory, could not be practically carried into effect. The directors would never act in concert. Several of the companies are dissolved; others in the coarse of winding-up, and but very little capital remains in the possession of those still supposed to be at work. To attempt to form a consolidated management for working four mines in Cornwall, Devon, Wales, and Yorkshire, would be futile, if composed of the heterogenous elements suggested. It is to be feared that no efforts can save these adventures; and probably the best course to be pursued is that while something remains, after discharging outstanding liabilities, it should be divided among the subscribers.

\*\*O. P. Q.\*\* (Northampton).—Lord Maynard's coal-field, in Leicestershire, is being worked beneath a thickness of about 100 yards of the new red sand stone formation; it was not lampled the coal seams were that distance from it.

Scr. River Mining Company of Jamaica.—Sir: The directors of this company, at their meeting held some time since, fully admitted that the affair was a failure, that the concern must be wound up, and the funds remaining in hand returned to the proprietors;

RITTON CASTLE MINE.—SIR: In your journal of last week, I perceive that Mr. En mentions my name as being connected with the management of this mine. mentions my name as being connected with the management of this mine. I be, you will do me the favour of contradicting this error, for I never was engaged it any capacity respecting that property, nor held any interest in it.—ADAM MURRAY Mold., Nor. 16.

Mold, Nov. 16.

TREWETHA Mine.—Sir: In your last Journal it is stated that 23 tons of No. 1, and 87 tons of No. 2 were sold, the latter at 23t, per ton. This is an error, 7 tons of No. 2, and 23 tons of No. 1, having really been sampled; and the second quality ore was sold at 12t 10s., instead of 23t, per ton, which was tendered in error.—J. A. Joseph, Sec.: Winchester-buildings, City, Nov. 17.

A. Joseph, Sec.: Winchester-buildings, City, Nov. 17.

48 S. H." (Liverpaol).—An excellent account of the action of electricity on metals was published last June, or July, in the Comptex Rendus. The work can be had in Paris; and probably any foreign bookseller would be able to supply it.

58 Str.: The importance of the following circumstance to parties engaged in mining induces me to submit it for the consideration of your readers:—A mining company in Devonshire obtained goods from parties carrying on business in the twofold capacity of bankers and merchants, whereby a trilling liability was incurred, which, from backwardness on the part of shareholders in responding to calls, remained for a considerable period unliquidated. The secretary having transmitted a check to the agent for the payment of the cost-sheet, it was, on presentation, impounded by the bankers in satisfaction of their claim as merchants. The amount of their bill was deducted, and the balance handed over to the agent, who was, in consequence, deprived of the means of paying the miners, and obliged to apply for a further remittance. I ask you, as a grardian of the public interest, whether such a procedure was not altogether illegal and unjustifiable, tending, as it did, to vitiate the value of a cheque, and destroy the confidence which the public reposes in the honour and integrity of a banking firm I—H. G.: Nov. 16.

and integrity of a banking firm?—H. G.: Nov. 16.

"W. M." (B-salfort-buildings).—As there is no recognised Mart or Exchange, this description of stock cannot be sold in open market—it becomes, therefore, a matter of negociation, and, consequently, both buyer and seller are at the mercy of the intermediate agent. Some of these are most respectable men; but in this, as well as in every other profession, some black sheep will be found.

[F. DENNIS CONSOLS.—"Veritan" (St. Austell) directs attention to the system of management our-used at this mine; and suggests that those concerned should at once institute enquires, and enlist the services of some competent agent to inspect, examine, and report upon the present state of the property, with recommendations as to necessary alterations to ensure successful results.

"B." (Clerkenwell).—Capt. Baker and the staff of the Chartered Anstralian Com-

to necessary alterations to ensure successful results.

\*\*B.\*\* (Clerken well).—Capt. Baker and the staff of the Chartered Australian Company, it is anticipated, will arrive in England about the commencement of next year. Some arrangements will then probably be concluded, so that the affairs of the association may be wound up.

\*\*Emraum.\*\*—In the letter of our Glasgow correspondent, in reply to "A Lover of Truth," it is said that none of his employers were there: it should have been employees; by which Mr. Johnston meant, that he did not ask his clerks and porters to attend on the Fast-day, they being at liberty to go to church or go to play.

\*\*While absoluted are a prediction of their company in the state of t

to attend on the Fast-day, they being at liberty to go to enuren or go to piay.

\*\*R. M." (Shrewsbury).—While shareholders are so neglectful of their own inteas not to attend the meetings, or appoint some delegate to report proceeding
them, a packed body will always have the power of making calls. In very n
instances these are made purposely to pay a useless staff of officials, who, it
fore, endeavour all in their power to avoid publicity. The career of these i
vidagls will never be checked so long as they find parties who will specula
their workblean serjie.

their worthless scrip.

4° C. W." (Hoxton).—Salphate of magnesia forms the principal ingredient of several mineral waters, and is a product of the decomposition of several rocks, upon the surface of which it appears in efflorescences. In the former state it is obtained at Epsom, in Surrey—hence its name. In the latter it occurs in the old coal wastes, or alam mines, of Hurlet, near Paisley, in the quicksilver mines of Idria, on gypaum in the quarries of Momartre, near Paris, on the surface of the soil is many parts of Spain and in Chill. It occasionally exhibits a fine fibrous texture.

particularly to request that subscribers and others, in paying accounts, will reques or post-office orders, in preference to postage-stamps. We har

#### COMMERCIAL NEWSPAPER STAMPS

Extracted from a Parliamentary Return of the number of Stamps issued to each Nowspaper published in London, for the second quarter of the present year, 1854:—

MINING JOURNAL	48,000	
IBRAPATH'S JOURNAL	25,500	
CAILWAY TOERS	19,000	
ONDON COMMERCIAL RECORD	13,900	
OURNAL OF COMMERCE	9,000	
ONDON MERCANTILE JOURNAL	5,500	
RAILWAY RECORD	4,125	
RAILWAY GAZETTE	1,000	

\*•\* It is particularly requested that all communications may be addressed—
To the Editor,
Mining Journal Office,
26, Flere-street, London.

Post-office orders made payable to Wm. Salmon Mansell, as acting for the proprietors

## THE MINING JOURNAL

Railman and Cammercial Gagette.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 18, 1854.

We have always in the columns of this Journal deprecated the codified system of the Winding-up Acts as an unwise, ill-advised, ill-digested, and oppressive measure of the Legislature. The original statute was early designated by the senior Lord Justice of Appeal in Equity a ripping-up Act; and its operation has tended fully to justify that term. The amendments of the law have been anything but improvements; for even eact book mining companies originally executed from its quartengets are ping-up Mct; and its operation has tended fully to justify that term. The amendments of the law have been anything but improvements; for even cost-book mining companies, originally excepted from its enactments, are now entangled in its meshes. Framed in some respects upon the analogy of the Bankrupt Laws, the Winding-Up Acts were always considered to have this peculiar distinction, that although a joint-stock association might be embarrassed, or unable to meet its engagements, the members composing it might still individually be perfectly solvent. They had also the following characteristics, in common with the Bankrupt Laws, that they deprived the parties interested in the property, and involved in their proceedings, of the power of managing their own affairs, and transferred them summarily to the control of a quasi-assignee, under the name of an official manager. They did even more; for they conferred upon a Master in Chancery a peculiar jurisdiction of ascertaining and fixing the liabilities of all parties, and of exercising the most potent and inexorable processes known to our law for enforcing contributions. With statutable powers thus imposed by the Logislature, and very extensively exercised by the Court of Chancery, it was quite natural for individuals to imagine that when they submitted to the multiplied machinery of a court of equity, and to the enormous expense of having their properties administered by its officers, and under its directions, they would have been relieved from apprehension of the concurrent powers of a court of common law, and their persons protected in accordance with the element principles of bankruptcy. It has long been an established legal axiom that the debtor is not to be harrassed at the same time for the same demand in the two Courts of equal, co-existent, but still dissimilar jurisdiction; and nothing has been more common in practice than to oblice the suitor to elect in what branch

equal, co-existent, but still dissimilar jurisdiction; and nothing has been more common in practice than to oblige the suitor to elect in what branch of our jurisprudence he would choose to pursue his remedy. Our most learned jurists—our most eminent text writers on law—have invariably learned jurists—our most eminent text writers on law—have invariably descanted on the injurious consequences which would result from a conflict of jurisdiction; our equity judges have constantly obliged suitors early and definitively to elect whether they would proceed at law or in equity; and, on their submitting to the authority of the latter courts, have been in the habit of summarily restraining all further proceedings in the former. The Winding-up Acts are, together with their other numerous anomalies, destined to form a striking exception to every established principle of law and equity, by subjecting a person who has submitted to the protection, and complied with the orders and injunctions of the Court of Chancery, simultaneously for the same demand to the summary process of a court of common law. Antrefois acquit is a protection to the felon: he cannot be a second time vexed or placed in peril. A prior judgment recovered for the same demand is a perfect defence, even to an action at law; while by a strange, and hitherto unknown, perversion of justice, a submission under the Winding-up Acts, and a surrender of all that, perhaps, a man possesses to satisfy their requirements, still leaves him at the mercy of his creditor, and his goods and person subject to execution.

ject to execution.

We have deemed it our duty to make these strong observations, in-We have deemed it our duty to make these strong observations, intended to excite public attention, in consequence of a very important decision, which took place in the Court of Queen's Bench during the present term, in respect of joint-stock companies under the operation of the Winding-up Acts. An application was made on the part of a creditor in the case of Mackenzie v. the Sligo and Shannon Railway Company for liberty to issue execution against Major Ormsny Gore, a shareholder, for the sum of 3027!.—the amount of the plaintiff's judgment against the company. It appeared that the Court of Chancery had made an order for winding-up the affairs of the company, and had, therefore, taken its affairs out of the hands of the shareholders, and that the official manager had collected by calls upon the contributors the sum of 3297!, which was then lodged in the Bank of England. It was suggested in the argument, when the case was first before the Court of Law in May last, that the proper course would be to make an application to the Court of Chancery for payment of the judgment out of that fund; and the decision was postponed for that purpose.

for payment of the judgment out of that fund; and the decision was possible to prove the purpose.

It appeared during the present discussion that the suggested application had been made, but without success—the Master having declined to make any order in the matter until the official manager should have brought in a full account of assets and liabilities. A shareholder had also objected to any payment being made out of the funds, until it should be first ascertained to what extent the directors had made themselves personally liable to the engagements of the company. The application being consequently now renewed, the motion was resisted by counsel for Major Ormsby Gors, on the ground that whilst there were funds of the company in existence which might be available for payment of the debt, either wholly or in part, the creditor could not under the Winding-up Act, 8th Vic., c. 16, sec. 36, proceed against the property or person of an ineither wholly or in part, the creditor could not under the winding-up Act, 8th Vic., c. 16, sec. 36, proceed against the property or person of an individual shareholder. The available funds of the company were in progress of equitable distribution amongst the creditors; and until the rights claims and liabilities are adjusted in the Court of Chancery, it could not be said that all the creditor's means of obtaining payment from the company were exhausted.

The Court, however, unanimously held that the Winding up Acts in The Court, however, unanimously held that the winding-up acas in equity did not peremptorily interfere with, or defeat, the creditor's right to have execution against the shareholders of the company—at law. They only imposed the obligation on him of requiring him first to go before the Master, and prove his debt; and then, if every effort were made by him to obtain payment out of the funds of the company, he might proceed against the shareholders. The Court, however, intimated that if a reasonable propect was shown of the demand of the creditor being satisfied within a reasonable time out of an existing fund, they might in the exerwithin a reasonable time out of an existing fund, they might in the exercise of their jurisdiction suspend the remedy. There did not, however, appear to be such prospect in this case; they did not, therefore, consider themselves justified in interfering with the strict legal rights which the Legislature had conferred upon the creditor, and the execution was difund, they might in the did not, however, dy. There did not, however,

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permits that man to be beggared and incarcerated for the very domand which he may have satisfied? We shall probably be answered that he fore the Winding-up Acts a shareholder, who had paid under the present of a court of out to seek compensation from his co-obligors (the other shareholders), and that, therefore, no injustice was wrought by sending a chareholder so circumstanced to recompense himself by the machinery of the Winding-up Acts. This resoning is, however, fallacious on various grounds. In the first place, enormous costs are incurred in bringing the company and the shareholders into the Court of Chancery; in the next place, the funds at locked up there at the caprice of a Master; and, when released are generally applied in the first instance to pay these costs. We have, then this additional anomaly, that a creditor could not, under the old system be called upon to pay the same debt twice; while, by the present process, he may in the first instance have paid the debt as a contributor in equity, and be afterwards such at law for the same demand as a shareholder of the company. It may be, therefore, fairly enquired, whaftad vantage does the shareholder obtain by the complicated and expension machinery of the Winding-up Acts? We answer, literally none. It position is in some respects materially altered for the worse; for, as cording to the course which appears to have been pursued by the Master of the shareholders must continue unavailable for any purpose, until suits the convenience of the official manager and his staff to ascertain collect, and adjust the full amount of funds and liabilities, or until complicated, the winding-up Acts would form a simple and settled by sell further litigation, at the expense of the estate.

The present state of the law, as disclosed by the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench, to which we have referred, furnishes an additional to gument, and an irresistable one, in favour

unseemly conflict of jurisdiction between the content of the subject on the principle of limited liability, we propose to return to the subject on the approach of the meeting of Parliament. A ministerial intimation we given, towards the close of the last session, that the question was under the consideration of the Government; and if the President of the Board of Trade be not prepared to submit an early measure to the Legislature we trust that Mr. Colling, the honourable member for Plymouth, will add to the honours he has acquired, by proposing an Act of his own. He triumph on the motion for liberty to bring in a bill was so complete, the he may grapple boldly and fearlessly with the subject; and while we freely tender him our earnest support, he may rest assured that he will be sustained both by the Parliament and the nation.

We have recently, on several occasions, called the attention of capital to the vast advantages presented for investment, in the estates offered purchasers by the Commissioners for the sale of Incumbered Estates Ireland. A very useful publication has appeared in aid of our view under the attractive title of Ireland's Recovery—an essay, by John Local Fellow of the Statistical Society of London. We are confidently assured. Fellow of the Statistical Society of London. We are confidently assure by our author that progress is manifest on every side, in the rise of agic cultural wages, improved modes of farming, the gradual furnishing estates, by new and solvent proprietors, with convenient farmstoads, the want of which had hitherto proved so detrimental to the prospects agriculture in Ireland. By the report of the Commissioners of Paul Works, we find that, under the Land Improvement Acts, no less that 153,160 acres have been thoroughly drained up to this time, at an average cost of 4f. 10s, per acre; and that, of this vast extent, 7500 acres have been completed during the present year. While our author assures that the widely-diffused drainage works, for the purposes of which a sur of 1,354,344f. was issued by Government, have not only been, with ver few exceptions, successful as agricultural speculations, we have also in authority that the admirable system of inspection, and adoption of take work by the Commissioners, has served the practical purpose of agricultural education in Ireland.

Although the tide of emigration has not ceased to flow, it is no leage

work by the Commissioners, has served the practical purpose of agricutural education in Ireland.

Although the tide of emigration has not ceased to flow, it is no leagurged by the despair of famine: those who now quit the country being merely additional links in the chain of attraction which draws the Iripeasantry to their kindred beyond the sea. But the most extraordinaresults are those furnished in the statistics of orime with regard to the who remain behind, for we find the number of prisoners in goals on the statistics of January, 1850 (10,967), reduced on the same day in the preseyear nearly one-half—namely, to 5755. In every country, the crimical calendars have been found at the recent assizes to diminish in proportic to the decrease of pauperism, and the increase of employment. The statistical returns published by the Government, and referred to by M. Locke, exhibit extensive changes in the agricultural condition of country, and indicate, by the increase of large farms, the more extension investment of capital, and the progressive abandonment of that unskill husbandry which attended the minute subdivision of land amongst pauper tenantry. This advance in prosperity is not confined to the greatest all one, it may be traced to an equal extent in the or mercial cities and towns. The rise of Liverpool in shipping and trainimportance is a source of pride to England; and still we find that, which tonnage entering that port has only increased ninefold since the page of the 20 th the present entering of the 20 the present entering of the 20 the present entering of the 20 the properties of the 20 the present entering o

importance is a source of pride to England; and still we find that, we the tonnage entering that port has only increased ninefold since the y 1800, the commencement of the present century—the tonnage of the possible of Belfast has, within the same period, increased fourteenfold.

Mr. Locke holds an official position in the Court for the sale of Incubered Estates. It may be, therefore, fairly assumed that his statement with them the authority of the Commissioners; and some of statistics which he furnishes are well worthy the attention of the Bell Court of the Court of the Bell Court statistics which he furnishes are well worthy the attention of the Briticapitalist. The number of purchases, from the filing of the first petition the 21st Oct. 1849, to the 21st Oct. 1854, being a period of five year was 5613; the gross amount of purchase money, 13,509,303. 3s. 5d., which a sum of 11,260,262l. 19s. 11d. was contributed by Irish purchase including, of course, incumbrancers, and 2,249,040l. 12s. 6d. by British purchasers. With the view of proving the many advantages which the Court has conferred upon Ireland, Mr. Locke furnishes what he consider a comprehensive digest of the proceedings of the Commission, togeth with a series of tables, intended to assist strangers and capitalists in elimating the various circumstances relative to the market price and fact acquisition of land in Ireland. The essay then puts prominently forest the following startling announcements:—"In 1850 and 1851, the count of Mayo and Galway were the most hopelessly involved, and least it lised districts of Ireland. Now, from the first sale under the Commission an interval of five years, 550,000 acres, equal to one-fifth of the wearvailable superficies of these two counties, have been sold in lots to so went purchasers, for a total amount of about 1,500,000d." He adds the one-third of the purchasers are English and Scotch, and "thus the well and skilled industry of our British neighbours have become indissolable that the terms and the process of the second of the purchasers are English and Scotch, and "thus the well and skilled industry of our British neighbours have become indissolable that the terms and the process of the second of the purchasers are English and Scotch, and "thus the well and skilled industry of our British neighbours have become indissolable that the terms and the process of the second of the purchasers are English and Scotch, and "thus the well and skilled industry of our British neighbours have become indissolable the second of the purchasers are English and Scotch, and "thus the well and skilled industr and skilled industry of our British neighbours have become indissolul linked with that part of Ireland farthest removed in geographical pottion, as well as industrial progress, from the centre of civilisation a imperial rule." (p. 22.)

tion, as well as industrial progress, from the centre of civilisation as imperial rule." (p. 22.)

The British capitalist, having money at command ready for investment, must feel deeply indebted to Mr. Locks for the information thus afforded it respect of the working of the Commission. We have the fee simple in the soil, including its mines and royalties, acquired for the inconceivably small sum of less than 3l. per acre. The Commissioners adopted the course purest by their predecessors in the sales of the Irish forfeited estates at Chiebet ter House in 1702—namely, of selling at so many years' purchase on it assumed income; but the former Commissioners fixed in many instance a minimum price of 15 years' purchase—an example which, we regate the present Court did not pursue. The mode of sale by calculating many years' purchase upon speculative income has been long disapprove of, and wholly abandoned in England, where land is invariably sold at fixed price per acre—the only test of its intrinsic value, irrespective of fictitious and fluctuating rentals. It is, we believe, by no means used incitious and fluctuating rentals. It is, we believe, by no means used as 100l. per acre for agricultural purposes, and perhaps 36l. per acre may be a fair average purchasing price. When the mineral wealth of the Irish counties above referred to is considered, it is difficult to conceive stronger inducements for investment than the contrast put forward by Mr. Locks inducements for investment than the contrast put forward by Mr. Locks inducements for investment than the contrast put forward by Mr. Locks inducements for investment than the contrast put forward by Mr. Locks inducements for investment than the contrast put forward by Mr. Locks inducements for investment than the contrast put forward by Mr. Locks inducements for investment than the contrast put forward by Mr. Locks inducements of investment than the contrast put forward by Mr. Locks induced the contrast put forward by Mr. Locks induced the contrast put forward by Mr.

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made to Parliament enable us to ascertain that the average acreable rate of purchase under the Incumbered Estates Courts in Ireland, making allowance for town sales, has not much exceeded 6l. per acro. We should be much pleased that Mr. Locke would extend his enquiries on this highly-interesting and important subject to all the counties of Ireland, in order, after deducting for sales of house properties in the several municipalities, to enable us to judge what the relative acreable rate of purchase has been throughout the country.

In appendix I., Mr. Locke has added a very valuable table—namely, a catalogue of the several localities in Ireland where mines or metalliferous indications have hitherto been discovered, arranged in counties, according to their respective post towns. Mines now or formerly worked are printed in italies; and the numbers attached to the localities refer to the Ordanace Map Sheets, which contain them. Coal mines are omitted—the collieries being described in the Geological Map of Ireland, now in course of publication. When the word iron occurs alone—magnetic, specular, or other orce (proper), are intended, thus distinguishing them from clay ironstone, a regular rock formation. This index, compiled with care, and arranged with skill, will be found a most valuable guide in directing the current of speculative enterprise; and in revealing the mineral wealth spread so profusely over Ireland, tenders to the capitalist fresh inducements to become a proprietor. We cannot conclude this notice without expressing our acknowledgments to Mr. Locke for the very frank and friendly manner in which he refers to this Journal. We assure him that the vast fund of information which our columns from time to time contain, is freely at hisservice; and we trust that, when we next meet him in print, his industry and enthusiasm will have enabled him to present to the public still more perfect details as to the result of his researches.

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We invite the attention of our readers to the case of Ridoway e. Sayed, as one of great importance to miners. The case was this:—A lessee of for the coal obtained, and to pay a minimum rent of 3004. a year—that is to say, 3004. a year rent, or so much as, with the royalty of 1s. per ton for the coal obtained, and to pay a minimum rent of 3004. a year—that is to say, 3004. a year rent. Vice-Chancellor Wood held that, as the lessor was not suing upon the covenant to work, and as the rule caweat emptor applied to a party taking a lease of coal mines, because every person acquainted with such property must know that mines are liable to be interputed by faults, the Court would not interfere by injunction to restrain the action for the rent. The Court, in giving judgment, said:—The lessor has reserved two specific rents—one in respect of all the coal context, at so much per ton, and another rent of a certain sum every year for the coal demised, which is equivalent to a rent whether the coal shall be worked or not, as in Phillips v. Jones, 9 Sim, 519. How am I, therefore, to say that this rent ought not to be paid? This case seems to me to be completely within that decision. The only difference is, that the lessor here has demised the mine, with a clause providing that there shall be a deduction out of the fixed rent of the amount of royalty which may have been paid for the coal actually worked; while in Prillips and the render of the decision. But I quite agree with the learned judge who decided it, that there was a material difference between that case and Smith v. Mounts. The Vice-Chancellor says, that Smith ? Mounts "proceeded on this—namely, that by the terms of the lease the lessee was bound to work the mine, and in respect of the produce a certain royalty was to be paid to the lesse the lessee who had be ruined if he were completed to work it; and, therefore, it was just that he should be relieved from the covenant to work the mine, and in respect of the produce a certain royalty was to be paid to the lesse tha We invite the attention of our readers to the case of RIDGWAY v. SNEYD

In another column we publish what purports to be the reply of Mr. CLEMENT to the printed statement of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons respecting the Nouveau Monde Gold Mining Company, a paper which was reviewed at some length in our last Journal. We also insert a communication addressed by Mr. CLEMENT to this Journal, from which he would seem to infer that we had misstated the date of the letter of the gerant addressed to him, requesting his presence at the general meeting of the shareholders held in Paris. We have referred to Messrs. Taylon's publication, and we find that we gave the date correctly, as it there appears, and that, if there be an error, we at least are not chargeable with it. In his present letter, Mr. CLEMENT thus assures us that he "did not decline to attend the invitation, as will be seen by my solicitor's answer to the gerant." On reference to that reply, we perceive that Mr. CLEMENT, whose presence, was requested at the meeting of shareholders, expressed his willingness to attend the committee of surveillance, provided his expenses were first paid, including those of his solicitor, who would accompany him, Mr. CLEMENT being allowed a sworn interpreter, also at the expense of the company." Such were the modest stipulations of Mr. CLEMENT, preliminary to appearing before his employers. The letter of the law advisor, making this liberal proposition, bears date in London the 28th day of September, 1854, and was probably forwarded to Paris by the post of that day; so that, if the shareholders were ever so well inclined to indulge Mr. CLEMENT in paying for his attendance, and that of his staff, it was utterly impossible for the funds to have arrived in sufficient time to enable persons, predetermined not to move without payment, to be present at a meeting in Paris on the 30th. A dexternus contrivance present at a meeting in Paris on the 30th. A dexterous contrivance be present at a meeting in Paris on the 30th. A dexterous contrivance of this description may suit the notions of certain parties; but we tell Mr. CLEMENT that it is trifling with the public, and with us, seriously to put forward such a pretence. The shareholders, of course, treated the request as it deserved: judging from the deliberate explanations of Mr. CLEMENT, revised by his solicitor, as they now appear in print, we fear they would have had very bad value for their money, and conceive that they noted wisely in declining it. We sampet however, avoid expressing our conviction that the premeditated absence of Mr. CLEMENT forms his heaviest condemnation.

Mr. Clearser's defence, if a document so rambling and disconnected, asupported by any facts, unexplained by any documents, and unsustined by any reasoning, deserves that name, is now before the public and although he is, probably, perfectly well satisfied with it himself, we much doubt whether such will be the feeling of the shareholders for whom two interests and although the state of the shareholders for whom much doubt whether such will be the feeling of the shareholders for whom it was intended, or whether it materially improves his position. We have done our duty in presenting the subject in its various phases to our readers, and we now resign it into the hands of the parties interested. We observe, however, that Mr. CLEMENT still continues to be quite satisfied of the richness of the Merced Mines, and the locality; he repeats that the mines, whon he left, were not sufficiently deep to develope fully their resources, and that, in his opinion, they would yield a large profit, if properly worked, notwithstanding the costly expenses which must necessarily be incurred for that ourrose.

we cannot, of course, anticipate what weight will be now attached to the representations of Mr. CLEMENT; but they are at present, at least, probably disinterested. In reference to the resolution of the company to transfer the scene of their future labours to Darien, we are reminded—

and the matter may merit attention—that the climate has invariably proved fatal to Europeans; and that, when the acknowledged riches of its mines, under the former dominion of Spain, swelled the treasury at Madrid, they were worked by the labour of the negro. It may, therefore, deserve the consideration of the company, before they embark in so weighty and perilous an enterprise, to reflect upon the consequences, to calculate the chances of human life, and to secure that species of labour which can sustain and survive the changes and effects of the climate. An English and French company cannot, and would not if they could, avail themselves of the slave trade for any purpose; but it may perhaps be, nevertheless, practicable to secure free African labour to meet their requirements.

We are preparing a detailed report of the great Cost-book Mining Case, HART v. CLARKE and another, which, during the present week, has been so fully and elaborately argued before the Lords Justices, on appeal from the Master of the Rolls, by R. PALMER, Q.C., R. P. COLLIER, Q.C. (of the Common Law Bar), and W. COOPER, counsel for the plaintiff; and R. P. ROUPELL, Q.C., and S. THOMPSON, counsel for the defendant CLARKE, and T. TAPPING (of the Common Law Bar), counsel for the defendant CHARMAN. Their Lordships have, on account of the difficulty and importance of the case, reserved their judgment; but, so soon as pronounced, we will present it to our readers.

MAN. Their Lordships have, on account of the difficulty and importance of the case, reserved their judgment; but, so soon as pronounced, we will present it to our readers.

In another part of our Journal, we give a copious abstract of the controversy as to the Manigutta Minino Company. This is one of those rare cases where a dividend-paying company is the subject of enquiry; for an enquiry having been asked for, the directors acceded to it, thinking, as there could be no apparent objection to their conduct, an enquiry into the state of the concern, and the negociations going on, could not fail to attengthen their hands. In this they reckoned without their host; for though the result of the voluminous evidence is to give conclusive proof of the value of the concern, yet, notwithstanding, there is a clear desire on the part of some individuals to throw dirt on the directors, and to get the shareholders into a mess; and the grounds on which they do so are curious—indeed, the affair is one of the curiosities of mining. It is pretty well known that the Mariquita Company was formed by the purchase of shares of the Marmato Gold Mines, and of the Santa Ana Silver Mines. The Marmato had been for some time yielding a profit, and were taken at five years' purchase of 33434, or 11,7174. The Santa Ana had only yielded a profit of nuine months, and were taken at a state of 50524, or 35,3714. Those facts were all fully stated in the prospectua at the time of the constitution of the new company, and are embodied in the Deed of Settlemen. It will be seen that the regularity profitable concern was taken at five years' purchase, on the assumption that, although it had got into profit, its capabilities were not fully developed. In the course of working, some new mines, called the Furima, have been acquired; the profits on the Marmato have been larger than the estimate, but there have been no profits on the Santa Ana, though no loss; and the company has paid, and is likely to pay, regular dividends.

Under these circumstances, part

tenor of their conduct.

With regard to the Santa Ana case, it is one but too common in mining. An enormous sum of money has been sunk on these mines, without, for a very long period, any returns, and they have been passed from company to company, till they have reached the Mariquita. They have, however, this redeeming feature, as compared with many home mines, that there have been glimpses of something better. Although the committee complain of the purchase of the mines by the Mariquita Company for 35,3714, in 1852, it seems the Santa Ana Mines had been already, in 1848, sold for 35,750% to a previous company, so that the purchase money to the Mariquita Company was nearly the same. It appears, moreover, that so far from the nine months' profit being exceptional, there have been many indications of the mine getting into a productive state. In 1849, it produced a trifling profit of 93%; in 1851, the nine months' profit of 3789%; in 1852, a profit of 2179; and the returns for August, 1854, show a profit again—indeed, it has happened most unfortunately for the committee, that without any interference of the directors, the advices from the mine, received after the completion of the report, show that the mine is again in profit, and, from all appearances, it is coming into a permanent state of productiveness, for the loss in 1863 was evidently only in consequence of a change in the average yield of the ores, which declined from 90 cas, per ton to 55 ozs.—an enormous depreciation. There is one sufficient answer to the presumed injury inflicted on the shareholders—that the actual profit on the two mines, in the first year of the Mariquita Company, was really more than the estimate of the prospectus, and that, as yet, there has only been a diminution on one year; indeed, in consequence of the last advices from the mines, the shares have rapidly risen.

The committee have not at all applied themselves to the actual working of the concern, and give the shareholders no information as to the value and prospects of the Marm

The committee have not at all applied themselves to the actual working of the concern, and give the shareholders no information as to the value and prospects of the Marmato, the Santa Ana, or the Purima; though it is evident, from the facts published in our Journal, that they are all of great value, and, as we have just remarked, such is the opinion in the market. As the committee do not propose any better mode of working, we do not see what the concern would gain, if some of the most experienced men, having a large stake, were turned out, and men knowing nothing, with a small holding, and regardless of the interests of the proprietors, were put in; though the committee do not openly propose to remove the directors, nor do they impugn their management. It is to be observed, that the whole report is of the like disingenuous character, for they do not propose openly to throw the concern into Chancery. They say, they "consider that, in fairness, the purchase money" of the Santa Ana "should be returned; and it becomes a serious question for the shareholders, because no purchase money will be returned or restored, inasmuch as no purchase "money" was paid; but shares, and shares only, could, under proceedings in Chancery, be restored. So that an expensive and protracted Chancery suit would be engaged in, to result, if successful, in cancelling a certain number of shares, and, possibly, of turning over to the defendants some very valuable and productive mines. We can understand a Chan-

cery suit to recover money, but a Chancery suit to cancel shares is not a very promising undertaking, more particularly when it is only to gratify Mr. A., of the committee, in the malicious purpose of lugging Mr. B., of the direction, into the Court of Chancery, because we believe this feeling of spite does not extend to the directors as a body. On Monday, it is to be expected, the leaders in this nefarious attempt will receive a severe moral leason from the indignant shareholders.

#### PROPOSED GREAT CENTRAL RAILWAY THROUGH THE NORTHERN MINERAL DISTRICTS.

Amongst the numerous enterprises of modern times, few have come nder our notice which possess so high claims for the support of statesmen, of landed proprietors, and of the commercial world generally, than this railway.

Without interfering with existing railways, but to benefit them, a route has been selected which will give a scaport as its principal central station, with extensive fields of minerals both north-east and south-west

route has been selected which will give a seaport as its principal central station, with extensive fields of minerals both north-east and south-west of that station. This gives the advantage of a comparatively short railway conveyance for minerals, and consequently a moderate price on board. Thus, for instance, Canoby coals would cost from 6s. to 7s. 6d. per ton on board, according to quality, against 10s. to 10s. 6d. per ton for Welsh coals at Newport or Cardiff, and more at Chester.

The freights from Annan to Liverpool, the Isle of Man, and Chester are from 6s. to 6s. per ton at present for sailing vessels; but with Annan Port improved, so as to admit screw-steamers at all times or states of the tides, with only a ten or twelve hours' run to Liverpool or Chester, and little more to Belfast, a much smaller freight would pay well. Thus, Canoby and Tyne Head coals might be sent in almost any quantities to these markets, and at prices which would insure a ready sale.

The same facilities, of course, equally apply to iron, lime, lead, building stones, and other heavy traffic, from Yorkshire, Westmoreland, Cumberland, Dumfriesshire, Northumberland (west), and Roxburghshire; whilst even Durham may largely profit by a good Solway port.

This port is intended to form an integral part of the undertaking, and its principal station, for the cost of floating docks will not exceed the usual expenditure on a terminal station, which, from its position, the Great Central does not require.

whilst even Durham may largely profit by a good Solway port.
This port is intended to form an integral part of the undertaking, and its principal station, for the cost of floating docks will not exceed the usual expenditure on a terminal station, which, from its position, the Great Central does not require.

The selection of that port becomes, then, the first duty, that the exact route of the line from Kirkby Stephen on the south, and from Liddesdale on the north, towards that port, may be decided. The investigation for this purpose already discloses the long-neglected state of the Solway, and its capacity of easy improvement, with a local contest about a very doubtful site, for removing the present port of Carlisle some ten or twelve miles lower, but without anything like an attempt to make the Solway what it may become—the "Mersey" of the Border districts, whose waters it has long drained, but whose sands now impede its navigation.

Let our readers look at any map of the Solway and its shores, and notice the respective position of the present Port Carlisle, Annan, and the proposed Carlisle port at Silloth. It will be seen that neither Port Carlisle nor Silloth has any land shelter at all comparable to that afforded to Annan by Barnkirk-hill; and that they are equally deficient in control over any scouring water to clear the large muddy deposit of the Solway, or maintain deep water at the docks. Practically this has been amply demonstrated by the sanding up of Port Carlisle, as the jetty was from time to time extended until it reached about 400 feet into the Solway; whilst Annan has improved, and the unaided scouring waters are making a better channel towards the embouchure of the Nith, with about 12 feet at low water. To Annan, therefore, the shifting of the channel below is of little consequence; whilst a very limited aid would complete the work begun by the waters, to the ovident advantage of both Annan and Port Carlisle, but to the filling up, or nearly so, of Silloth Bay. This bay, or pool, is formed by t

#### IRON AND COAL TRADES OF YORKSHIRE AND DERBYSHIRE. [FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CHESTERFIELD.]

Nov. 17 .- Some uncertainty appears to exist as to the maintenance of prices of malleable iron, which are considerably affected by the absence of shipments to any extent, and by the want of confidence induced by the news from the Crimea, which, although on the whole highly creditable to our forces, does not give much encouragement to merchants or consumers, but enables speculators to depreciate the value of our manufactures.

We have to report a continued activity in the works in this district, which are very fully employed, with plates for shipbuilding, and with orders for railway bars, whilst hoops still continue to be in great request.

The Pig-iron market is free from the excitement which characterised it

The Pig-iron market is free from the excitement which characterised it some time ago, and prices have undergone considerable reduction, in consequence of the diminished demand in Staffordshire, where the make is becoming more equal to the requirements of the trade. The Yorkshire and Derbyshire pig-iron makers find a ready sale for all their iron, and will realise great profits at existing rates, as they have minerals in their own hands, or have leases on favourable terms. The Scotch market has experienced very great fluctuations during the past week, pig-iron having been sold as low as 70s. per ton at Glasgow. A reaction may, we think, be looked for, from the sudden depression, if, as the brokers report, the sales continue to be in excess of the make; especially as, in January next, the duty into France will be reduced several shillings per ton, by which the duty into France will be reduced several shidings per ton, by which

the duty into France will be reduced several shillings per ton, by which an increased trade will spring up in that country.

There appears to be no grounds for apprehending any scarcity of Coal during the ensuing winter, or any return to the prices of last year. Considerable stocks are held by the Great Northern and other railway companies, and vigorous exertions are being made throughout the West Riding of Yorkshire to increase the supply of this article, on which so much depends the prosperity of our manufactures. The returns of deliveries of coal in London during the year, from January to October, show an increase of the quantities sent per railway and canal of fully 59 per cent, as compared with the same period of 1853, with a small increase in the shipments from the Durham and Northumberland coal fields.

Amongst the numerous notices of intended applications to Parliament.

shipments from the Durham and Northumberland coal fields.

Amongst the numerous notices of intended applications to Parliament for railway bills in the ensuing session, we may notice one which is calculated to be of immense benefit to the large body of manufacturers in Sheffield and the neighbourhood, should the line which is proposed to be made be successfully carried out. The line is to commence at Elsecar, the richest and most extensive coal field in South Yorkshire, and will terminate at Sheffield. The object in making the line is to convey coals and iron to Sheffield, so that manufacturers may not be put to the same inconvenience and expense they were subjected to last year by the deficient

supply and high price of coal. The undertaking is viewed as of much

importance by commercial men.

The returns of the Board of Trade, which are made up to the 15th of October, show a falling off in the exportation of hardware, cutlery, ma-

October, show a falling off in the exportation of hardware, cutlery, machinery, iron, steel, copper, tin-plates, and wire; the only increase being in the exportation of brass and unwrought tin.

The Derbyshire lead mines are progressing as satisfactorily as circumstances will permit, and almost all of them are paying dividends. We continue to receive favourable and hopeful reports of the gold and silver mine at Over Haddon; from which it would appear there is every reason to believe that the mine can be worked to a profit. It was originally a lead mine, and the "precious metal" was unexpectedly discovered when driving a level in order to cross-out a number of lead veins, which had been recently found about 2 ft. wide, and with varying traces of ore, so that the gold and silver is necessarily brought to the surface in searching for the lead. The stratification has now become so irregular that the presence of a large veina is confidently expected by the agent at the mine. The company who have the working of this mine have remained comparatively passive, having steadily refused to give information as to the probable results or value of the mine during the comparatively uncertain period that prevailed when the gold mania was at its height, being deterbable results or value of the mine during the comparatively uncertain period that prevailed when the gold mania was at its height, being determined to wait the final issue of the controversy then going on in town. At its close they selected the means best adapted for developing the resources of the mine, and they sunk below the level to a very considerable depth, in order to prove whether the valuable metallic substances extended downwards. They have proceeded a great depth below the soles of the level, and have found a continuous bearing downwards as far as they have penetrated, which is many fathoms, so that we may confidently presume the company will favour the public with the benefit of their experience. Various quantities of the ore have been assayed by a gentleman of high ability: selected portions of ore have produced considerable quantities of gold, but the last quantity of ore, which consisted of 8 owts. of good and bad, and promising and unpromising ore, all mixed up together, considerably reduced the yield of gold and silver per ton; gold and silver existed, however, to such an extent as to lead to the belief that the mine can be worked to profit for gold and silver, in addition to lead. We

silver existed, however, to such an extent as to lead to the belief that the mine can be worked to profit for gold and silver, in addition to lead. We are promised statistics of the assays, which shall be published forthwith. The locality from which we write has narrowly escaped one of those fatal colliery disasters, which would have plunged scores of families into grief and distress. The Dowell Pit, which forms a portion of the extensive colliery of Mr. R. Barrow, of Staveley, was the scene of the disaster. A part of the pit near the shaft was on fire, and a number of bricklayers and labourers were engaged on Wednesday last in damping it out, when a terrific explosion took place, and the men and bricks were blown about in the greatest confusion. There were about 100 men in the pit, and 12 or 14 in the actual place where the fire-damp exploded, and it is marvellous to find that the whole escaped with slight bruises and burns, with the exception of Mr. Blackburn, the manager of the works, and Mr. Marriott, exception of Mr. Blackburn, the manager of the works, and Mr. Marriott, the foreman of the masons, both of whom were badly hurt, especially the former. The pit is still on fire.

been two railway accidents within a few miles of the sam There have

Place, in both of which a narrow escape of life occurred.

A friction hammer, such as the one described in the Birmingham Article of the Mining Journal last week, has been in use at Messrs. Sandford and Co.'s, of Rotherham, for several years past, for heavy smiths' work, and is a very effective mechine. a very effective machine.

#### STOCK, MINING, AND RAILWAY SHARES IN IRELAND. [FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN DUBLIN.]

Nov. 16.-It is next to impossible to comprehend the nature of business or prices here, when compared with those on your side, and telegraphed. One day very little is done; the next, & per cent. in advance on your latest quotations; and then again an equal depression. It is really useless to furnish you with prices; therefore, it must suffice that our extreme rates in Consols for the past week have ranged from 922 to 905 2, or a depression of 2 per cent. National Bank shares have been in demand, and the price steady at 263. Consumers' Gas steady, at 81; Lackamore Mine, 7s.; Mining Company of Ireland, rather flat, but se veral bargains-having fallen from 17 to 164; Great Southern and West-

veral bargains—having fallen from 17½ to 16½; Great Southern and Western Railway, 45½ to 44½; Dublin and Belfast Junction, 42½ to 41; Royal Bank of Ireland, held firmly at 19½; Wicklow Copper Mining Company, sellers at 50; Dublin and Wicklow remaining stationary at 5½; Dundalk and Enniskillen, business done at 13; Waterford and Limerick, nothing doing—quoted price, 23; Hibernian Joint-Stock Bank, 31½; City of Dublin Steam, 66 to 64 ex div.; Midland Great Western Railway, 47 to 46½. At the Kenmare Mines, I am happy to say, there has been a great improvement within the last few days; and the letter of Captain Matthew Wasly, in your Journal of last week, has tended to revive the depressed spirits of the miners, who consider now they have a talented man as manager; while they much regret the absence of Mr. Skimming, who it was understood was the superintending agent, in room of Capt. W. Thomas. understood was the superintending agent, in room of Capt. W. Thomas. The directors, however, it would appear, have not been able to raise the required additional capital of 3s. per share, and hence a meeting of share-holders being convened for the 20th inst., to take into consideration the holders being convened for the 20th inst., to take into consideration the propriety of dissolving the company; and when, it is presumed, as one of your correspondents remarked in last week's Journal, an opportunity will be presented to the shareholders "of seeing in what manner the directors have discharged their duty to the constituency." As it is a question of some import to ascertain how matters are managed on your side, I feel called upon to draw the attention of your readers to one or two facts, which should form subject of discussion at the meeting on Monday; while called upon to draw the attencion of your readers to one or two facts, which should form subject of discussion at the meeting on Monday; while I would beg strongly to impress on the shareholders not to be misled by statements, but to judge for themselves. Let them appoint a committee of independent shareholders to investigate the affairs of the company—let them look over the correspondence—and, furthermore, let them obtain from competent practical men a report upon the mine, the prospects it presents, and the further capital required, so that they may report to an adjourned meeting as to the prudence or otherwise of continuing the operations, and changing the management. On referring to your Journal of the 12th August, I find a report of the proceedings of this company for the past half-year, from which it appears that the conclusion at which the directors had arrived was "that the mines had been mismanaged, and the board, consequently, determined upon the immediate dismissal of Captain Thomas"—the mines being placed under the superintendence of Captain Thomas"—the mines being placed under the superintendence of Captain Thomas"—the mines being placed under the superintendence of Captain Skimming, who proceeded to Ireland, accompanied by two of the directors: and it appears, from the report of the directors, that during the past half-year the expenses in the mine had amounted to 25351. 19s. 10d., of which it was considered 17331, 18s. 1d. was chargeable to capital, and 8921. Is. 9d. to revenue. But to quote the report—"In future, as the directors believe that the mine will afford it, they intend to charge all outgoings to revenue." The sale of ores for the six months when so large a sum was expended appears to have been \$351.8s. 2d. Capt. Skimming, in his report, read at the meeting, stated that "the mine is in a more healthy position than it has been at any period since its commencement." healthy position than it has been at any period since its commencement."

His opinion was that 60 tons per month could be returned. The chairmain said that their difficulties had arisen through the mismanagement of
Capt. Thomas; but Capt. Skimming was of opinion they had a good mine, immediately more than sufficient to pay the exwhich would produce t at least 1

you reported as extending upwards of three miles on the run of the lodes. But sorry am I to say, that the course pursued here, through ignorance I believe, is perhaps equally as prejudicial to the interests of the shareholders as the system observed on your side. Here most certainly the line adopted has not enhanced the value of the shares, which have fallen line adopted has not enhanced the value of the shares, when have lines from  $T_2^2$  to 2; while an additional capital of between 4000. And 5000/. has been raised and expended within the past 18 months; and, if I err not, they are now some 2000/. in debt. The rumours affoat are such that I cannot dare to repeat; and, moreover, as the half-yearly meeting is to be held on the 4th Dec., it may be well to say nothing—at least to-day; for although the accounts should have been rendered to the shareholders

nearly a fortnight back, I find on enquiry that they have not up to this moment been audited. A curious matter (but it shows how we manage things here) came under my notice, the other day. Mr. John Kidd, one of the auditors, and whose occupation, or business, is that of public accountant, was appointed to draw up a statement of the assets and liabilities of the company, and for which, I presume, he will be paid. Capt. Hambly has left the country, and proceeded to Cornwall, having, as I hope, satisfactorily settled with the company. Capt. King, of Crow Hill Mine, County Clare, is, I understand, to anceed him. I believe I shall have occasion to say something more when the accounts are printed. Mine, County Clare, is, I understand, to succeed him. I believe I shall have occasion to say something more when the accounts are printed; and if I am not wrongly informed, much will be said with reference thereto at the meeting to be held. I observe that the Knockatrellane adventurers were to hold a meeting on the 13th inst.; but I have heard nothing as to the results. South Cork I, suppose, will come out rather strong at their meeting on the 18th. I really have little or nothing to say as to mining operations. We have one or two of your schemers over here; but I do not think they will do much good. Dhurode, by-the-bye, I observe you state is being driven at Is. 4d. per fm. Now, as we may take wages at 50s. per month, this would, I assume, be at least 30 fms. driving for each man in the core, so as to allow him to earn wages; and as I will suppose six men, or three cores, this would give us an extent of 180 fms. for each man in the core, so as to allow him to earn wages; and as I will suppose six men, or three cores, this would give us an extent of 180 fms. of ground driven upon or opened in the month. I understand, however, that the shares are enquired after. It is said there are great improvements; but more money is required. I had nearly lost sight of an important feature proposed to be carried out by the directors of the General Mining Company for Ireland, who have under consideration the construction of a weighing machine, for the weighing of cargoes of lead and copper ores, to act also as a check on tons of coal, iron, &c., coming into the mine—such being much required; and the heard moreover, consideration. copper ores, to act also as a check on tons of coal, iron, &c., coming into the mine—such being much required; and the board, moreover, consider it most desirable that the company should smelt their own ore. I do not know whether this astute and sensible suggestion emanated from Mr. Evans or Mr. Miller, who have lately visited the mines; but I caution the shareholders from adopting so fatal a course: while the first thing they have to do is to pay their debts, find capital for prosecuting the mines, and leave to others the profits of smelting.

In conclusion, this week, one word to your correspondent, "P. O. S." He says, speaking of the mines of Ireland, that "Though some have turned out well, those who are superstitious might argue there is a fatality attending the prosecution of mining enterprise in (this) the sister country." There needs no superstitious feeling, but honest enterprise. The fatality is ideal, except that of rendering Irelandthe first mineral kingdom in its resources, if that honesty and capital be only embarked.

THE IRON AND METAL TRADES OF SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE

## [FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN BIRMINGHAM.]

Nov. 16.-There is no further improvement this week in the Iron Trade. Orders arrive slowly, and there is much difficulty in keeping the nen employed at some of the works. Under these circumstances, lower rates are freely quoted by needy holders, one of whom, I was informed to-day, sold sheets at 9%. The masters by whom the quarterly quotations are regulated still maintain the fixed prices, and best makers will not as yet give way, feeling, as they say, certain that, unless under the influence of some extraordinary untoward events, present prices, if now abandoned, on some extraordinary untervents, present prices, it now abstances, must return at the commencement of the new year. In the interim, however, there will be much underselling, and to an extent which cannot fail to be exceedingly annoying to those desirous of upholding the list. Although there is a diminution of orders, still the demand is such as would have been considered, a few years ago, excessive; but the immense number of furnaces, and iron-works of every description, which have been blown in orders to the last travers have so for its as would have been considered, a few years ago, excessive; but the immense number of furnaces, and iron-works of every description, which have been blown in and erected within the last two years, have so far increased the powers of production as to render it impossible to keep up adequate demand under anything like a general depression of trade, such as we now seem to be approaching. As yet, however, the furnaces are still blazing, with the exception of some two or three, noticed in my last letter. The daily drain upon the labour market by the recruiting sergeants continues, and we have not as yet any material pressure upon the parochial rates. During the last few days, some brisk orders for iron for engineering and marine purposes have been received, and for this species of demand there is likely to be a continuance. Our main deficiency arises from the continued embarrassment in the American market, which, according to the advices received here this week, are not much improved, nor are they likely to be until the turn of the year. By some, the unfavourable state of the trade is attributed exclusively to the war, and its operations on the money market; whilst, on the other hand, it is held that the increased demand for marine and general military purposes counterbalances the loss occasioned by the disorders in the East. It is certain, however, that although the war is as yet confined to one portion of Europe, there is no knowing the extent to which it may be carried throughout the great states of Europe in the ensuing year, and few are willing to speculate in continental transactions. So far the war must be injurious, exclusive of the restrictions which it imposes at home in the money market, and the difficulties which it creates in manufacturing. The state of the Corn Market is also becoming a source of considerable uneasiness, and is felt to be operating most injuriously against our ge-

The state of the Corn Market is also becoming a source of considerable nessiness, and is felt to be operating most injuriously against our ge-

In the Copper Trade, the market is firm, and no reduction of prices has taken place. The demand during the week has been as brisk as sould have been expected, and quite sufficient, with present stocks, to uphold prices. Spelter is advancing, and reported to-day at a rise of 34, or 44, per ton, occasioned by a scarcity in the market. It is stated that the deficiency is to be attributed to a falling off in the supply from Belgium. There is in that country a large manufactory of zinc, the proprietors of which from some cause, have not latterly produced that article in the nevery is to be attributed to a failing off in the supply from fielgium. There is in that country a large manufactory of zinc, the proprietors of which, from some cause, have not latterly produced that article in the quantities they were accustomed to do, but have resorted to the French and other markets for zinc, and thus limited the supply which we have been accustomed to draw from those places. The principal cause, however, of the scarcity is, I believe, to be found in the daily increasing consumption of the article. It is now used for an impease variety of the

ever, of the scarcity is, I believe, to be found in the daily including pursumption of the article. It is now used for an immense variety of purposes heretofore never thought of; and hence arises, perhaps, more immediately the present scarcity.

In the Tin Trade there has not been any change during the week. A rise was talked of amongst some of the dealers as likely to take place, but it has ended in talk, and not likely to amount to more at present. At all events, an advance would not be justified by the order books of the manufacturers, which are exceedingly light, and have been so since the decline in the Australian market.

in the Australian market.

In the Coal Trade there is continued activity, but prices have receded, and furnace, as well as home coal, are selling each at 1s. per ton lower. For Ironstone the demand is by no means so brisk as heretofore; it is easier obtained, and at a reduction of price.

In Tin-Plates I can not hear of any material improvement, and as yet they can hardly be remoted as remunerative.

In In-Plates I can not hear or any material improvement, and as yet they can hardly be reported as remunerative.

With reference to the general manufacturing of the town and district, the returns this week are rather favourable, particularly at the extensive works at Smethwick and Wednesbury. Some guns of heavy calibre are now being made, and the Gun Trade is progressing rapidly.

The Jewellery and Fancy Trades are still rather dull, and no improvement in them can be reasonably looked for until after Christmas.

General Hardware has receded in price, and most articles can now be purchased on rather horse advantageous terms than during last quarter.

penses of working, as they would get at least 100 tons per month of ore, much richer than that hitherto obtained, and at half the cost. Now, in the face of these assertions, ere more than three months have elapsed, a special general meeting has been convened to raise additional capital; and that being refused, another meeting is convened to "wind up?" One more word in conclusion—Let not the shareholders be duped.

The General Mining Company for Ireland is, I believe, the only "blot on the escutcheon" of Irish companies. I have ever endeavoured to distinguish this from the bubbles on your side, inasmuch that the district is highly meetalliferous; and the extent of the sett, if I remember right, vou reported as extending upwards of three miles on the run of the lodes. 72s. During this week many fluctuations have taken place, and they are now down to the lowest figure of Friday last, and some sales reported a shade lower. There are plenty of sellers—70s. for mixed numbers; No. 1, g.m.b., 71s. 6d.; No. 3, 69s.; exports rather better than previous report; but absence from town till to-day has prevented me preparing

There are two new prospectuses out for Scotch branch single lines, which, since the successful experiment of the Deeside Railway, are rising in favour.
On Monday last a meeting was held at the Royal Hotel, Edinburgh, which was called by parties anxious to put an end to the ruinous com-

petition between the Edinburgh and Glasgow Bailway Company, and the Caledonian Bailway Company. A number of shareholders of both companies were present. Mr. Campbell, a director of the latter line, rose to make some remarks to show that the competition was the reverse of rainous. The chairman of the meeting endeavoured, unsuccessfully, to prevent Mr. Campbell being heard, on the ground that his remarks did not bear on the object of the meeting, which, from appearances, was got up by parties anxious to revert to the old high rates. From Mr. Campbell's statements, it appears that, so far as the Caledonian Company is concerned, the results of the competition have been highly satisfactory. Comparing the five weeks' trial of this year with the corresponding five weeks of 1833, it seems that their Edinburgh and Glasgow passenger traffic was 1422, for the latter year, and 30634, for this year; the number of passengers stood—630, against 48,000; goods, in the year 1851, 3614., against the same period, in 1854, 16204., while the whole additional working expenses were 6004. Mr. Campbell also maintained that the Edinburgh and Glasgow Company had not suffered; and moved a resolution in support of the present state of things, which the chairman refused to put to the meeting, whereupon the Caledonian shareholders departed en masse. The few whateman that is the continuous proposed to the town at the continuous controls obstituacy which is peculiar to those who are determined to keep to attreme high rates, and not be convinced, they passed resolutions accordingly. Our city has now a prospect of obtaining what it has long been a stranger to—a plentiful supply of water—we barely have it clean in some parts of the town. The scheme brought in by the Town Council, for a pure supply from that magnificent natural reservoir in the Highlands, Loch Katrina, last year, was opposed most bitterly by a small interested section, with reports from small chemists, whose great objection to it was its attreme purity. It was finally thrown out by

#### THE EUROPEAN GAS COMPANY.

THE EUROPEAN GAS COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held on Thursday, at their offices in Moorgate-stree\*, for the purpose of confirming the resolutions adopted at a previous meeting, for enlarging the company's powers of raising loans and for issuing new shares, to increase the capital of the company. Our reporter was not admitted, which is to be regretted, as Mr. J. Thomas, of Woodwich, has addressed a lengthered statement to the proprietors, amongst whom there appears some difference of opinion as to the conduct of the board of directors. Mr. Thomas, who has had four years of active experience as engineer to the company, residing upon and near to the different stations, states that at the last half-yearly meeting there was a large deficiency in the profits, as compared with the rental, the average price being 9s. At that meeting, in answer to the charge that the amount of profits was not what it ought to be by several thousands of pounds, a letter was ordered to be read, as though for wrifing it Mr. Thomas left the company's employment, instead of the fact that he was digusted with the treatment he had received, and considered it no credit to be in the employment of a company selling gas at prices ranging from 5s. 9d. to 11s. 4d. per 1000 feet, and only paying 5 per cent., with the capital account continually open; for when such is the case, it cannot be told whether the dividends are paid out of profits or from capital. A company's credit is not very easily raised whilst the capital or the workings, or the manner in which the profits are realized, are laid before the proprietors. The capital for the station at Havre is 50,1964, and the length of main if miles, and the production of gas 25,000,000 cube for preman. It Woodwich there is a company with a greater length of main, producing a larger quantity of gas per annum, with a capital not exceeding 18,0004. Mr. Thomas as deal—"Let any sharcholder ask a gas engineer, unconnected with this company, what would be the amount of explai

not exceeding 30,000*i*.

Nantza.—Capital 38,884*i*., producing perjannum 30,000,000 ft. of gas, its actual value to exceeding 35,000*i*.

So that the total value of the entire of the property below to

it exceeding 35,0000, so that the total value of the entire of the property belonging to the company dost exceed 150,0004, although the subscribed capital amounts to 255,5431; this sens in tem 016,787, for fittings part up in people's houses. Let any shareholder quire of his gas fitter the value of gas fittings after they have been once fixed—every worth above 30004, ???

they worth above 30001. ?"
The nett profits returned in the last balance-sheet for Havre was 21211., realised by selling gas at 5s. 9d. per 1000 ft.; it is, therefore, asked what ought to have been the profit before the opposition commenced, and when they had the lighting of the whole town at 11s. 3d.? At Nantes, at 11s. 4d., the sale of gas is much larger than all size, and at Bouen the price is 9s. Mr. Thomas concludes by suggesting whether the property is safe from depreciation by opposition companies, seeing that in one loss they sell gas at 5s. 9d., whilst at all the others it ranges from 9s. to 11s. 4d. per 1000 ft.

THE COAL MINES OF FRANCE.—About a year since, the French Government, slarmed for the industrial classes by the rise in the price of coal, resolved to avoid a position which might have materially interfered with their commercial and industrial prosperity. To attain this end, it at first reduced the import duty or English coal, but soon perceived that the remedy applied was insufficient. It became evident that the consumption of coal throughout France was taking such rapid strict that the production did not suffice to satisfy the requirements each day brought forth in immense proportions. In fact, the constant increase of steam navigation, and communication by railway, which, as it progresses, reaches districts in which coal was unknown, causes the demand to considerably exceed the supply, and all branches of industry, with their natural developments, necessarily tend still further to increase the consumption. Such a state of things has, of course, led to a great rise in the price of coal; and in the north as well as the south of France coal and coke became so scarce that some establishments had to close for want of fuel; the railways abose having been enabled to procure the coke they required. Some, thanks to their entracts, insured a supply on moderate terms; but others, less fortunate, have been compelled to pay advanced prices. The proprietors and shareholders of coal miss, generally, have not, so far, profited by these high prices, from the contracts entred into with the State for marine purposes, with the railway companies and the industrial establishments, which had been completed before the great demand for each and proprietors will, consequently, begin to profit by the advanced prices. For trail as the Charbonneges Belges, 68 frances for 1852 and the results, it is expected, will be similar for most of the colliery enterprises. A ton of coal costs 43 france and proprietors will, consequently, begin to profit by the advanced prices. For trains and the charbonneges Belges, 68 frances at Firminy, 56 frances THE COAL MINES OF FRANCE.—About a year since, the French Go rament, slarmed for the industrial classes by the rise in the price of coal, resolve avoid a position which might have materially interfered with their commercial at

REDUCTION OF ORES.—M. Mouchell, of Paris, has patented some improvements in melting and in treating the ores and metals. The invention consist—I. In bringing together simultaneously, in a suitably constructed furnace, three different substances—viz., air, powhered coal or other carbonaceous power, and metallic ore, previously calcined and pulverised, so as to effect an insuedate or in stantaneous reduction and fusion of the metal.—2. In combining with the storest furnace another for calcining, combining, annealing, or comenting metals or ore and adapted for calcining the ores which are to be subsequently pulverised and reduced in the first furnace.

MINING APPARATUS. - Mr. George Jones, of Spring Vale Iron Works, MINING APPARATUS.—Mr. George Jones, of Spring Vale Iron Wo Sedgley, has patented a new landing apparatus to be used in working mines. In rying out this invention, a square frame is erected around the mouth of a pit or and to it are attached two lids or doors connected by cranks and rook. These pare put in action by a lever, which may be worked either by hand or machinery motion of the lever causing the lids or doors simultaneously to open or shut, as it be required.

IMPROVEMENT IN MILLING. -G. Mann, jun., of Ottawa, Illinois, ho IMPROVEMENT IN MILLING.—G. Mann, jun., of Ottawa, Illinois, patented a mode of ventilating and removing moisture from meal as it comes for the stones, before it enters the botting cloths. All grain sontains a certain and of moisture; this is partially set free by the best generated by friction in grindic still it enters into the meal and clogs the bolt cloths, preventing free bolting. The evil increases in proportion to the amount of work to be done, so that more of meal is carried off with the brain in proportion to the increase of work in the meal in the proposes to carry off the moisture from the meal after it leaves the stones, passin it through a many-sided tapered agitator, and subjecting it, in its passage the boxs, to a current of cold air. The meal thus treated botts more freely, and allo of a great deal more work being performed in a given time than by any other m-Scientific American, May 6.

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AUSTRALIAN QUARTZ VEINS.—No. II.

ST 2018 CALVERY, 280., 74.0.5. NT.

Contidering the amount of talent and ingensity that has lately been expended in assumpting the activated gold from its various matriers, many who are ignorant of the sature of gold oxes wonder why so little has been accomplished by all the machiners when the continuous of the property of the fifty newly-screated gold will be gird to profit by my experience, who would not listen to me another the property of the property of the fifty newly-screated gold will be gird to profit by my experience, who would not listen to me another when the property of the property is perfectly gird in machine, so as to cenable them better to perform what they reduce is not the machine, the great another the profit of the property is perfectly gird. It is presently when they would be perfectly gird in expecting when they are the order in the same conditions that for the gold and mercury would come of one of which, while in lie are Than expendity when they would be perfectly gird in expecting when they are the property of t

the control statement, Nat veral loop to able to write the the hard gent area.

(From M. Belgisher's penglate, publisher in Methodram)

It will be control to the statement of t

engineer, now in London, has put through the basin 3000 tons, a fact ration as possible. Again, the stuff to be extracted and conveyed to the washing placer, must be of sufficient amount to insure an average product to pay cost, and the stuff drawn up and transported by the most efficient and cheapest power at command. Private parties and public companies would not be justified in going to the expense of providing the above means, without first obtaining such grants as would encourage then to do so.

The labour and the risk are quite sufficient to incur in such undertakings, without any other restrictions; therefore, the cooner liberal grants are made by the Government the better it will be, not only for the diggers, but also for the community at large, and the permanent good of the colony.

At the Heisfor County Court, on Monday, two actions—Tucker v. Green and otherw, and James s. Green and others, were brought against the defendants, as adventurers and James s. Green and others, to recover debts and for work done on the order in Trenordia and Trenethick Mines, to recover debts and for work done on the order in Trenordia and Trenethick Mines, to recover debts and for work done on the order in Trenordia and Trenethick Mines, to recover debts and for work done on the order in Trenordia and Trenethick Mines, to recover debts and for work done on the order in Trenordia and Trenethick Mines, to recover debts and for work done on the order in Trenethick Mines, to recover debts and for work done on the order in the defendants.

#### GOLD MINING IN ENGLAND.

ment the better it will be, not only for the diggers, but also for the community at larges, and the permanent good of the colony.

GOLD MINING IN ENGLAND.

After the frands that have been perpotrated in assays and experiments, and the chief results of which, as yet, have been some two hundred fletitions gold mines, and some score of bubble companies, most people have come to the settled determination that there is no gold in England. Others to a step further, and allow that gold is very extensively, but very thinly diffused, and that there are no productive workings. If, however, there is less noise and less excitement than when there was gold manis, it is an interest to the subject is not dead, though it is to some degree saleep; for during the manis most of the proprietors, instead of testing their own property, were looking out for what others were to do, or what Berdan's machine was to do; nor is that dead cither, or altogether alone, although it was made the instrument in the hands of some of the mine speculators of some scandalous frauds, and although it has been put up in a number of places in which there is not a grain of gold. The proprietors of the Vigra and Clogau Mines have purchased a couple of basins, very ill-constructed, and have no remedy against the seller. Under these circumstances, they applied to the Berdan Machine Company. Although they had no pecuniary interest, they liberally sent down an engineer to inspect the machines at Clogau, and offered to give the mining company permission to replace, without royalty, any defective parts, or to purchase new machines. The report of Mr. Atkinson, C. E., the engineer sent down to Clogau, contains some interesting points. He says—

Besuferthuldings, sept. 3.—On the 19th and 20th Aug. I took all necessary measurements, and caused eweeps to be made. I found that the balis worked irregularly in the basis, the smaller his plain they had no spare gaute obtainable. In working I selected two of the best gauces from A and put them into B, so as to have one b

LIABILITY OF ADVENTURERS.

At the Helsion County Court, on Monday, two actions—Tucker v. Green and others, and James v. Green and others—were brought against the defendants, as adventurers in Treworis and Tremethick Mines, to recover debts and for work done on the order of Capit. John Burgan, the managing agent of the mine, in the months of June and July, 1854. The defendant Green pleaded that he was not an adventurer at the time July, 1854. The defendant Green pleaded that he was not an adventurer at the time 1853, in support of which he tendered a motive of transfer signed by himself, and at 1853, in support of which he tendered a motive of transfer signed by himself, and at testing witness was not sailed to prove the execution. Mr. Whitehurst, of London statesting witness was not solled to prove the execution. Mr. Whitehurst, of London (who, with Mr. Forfaf, appared for the defendants), relied upon the 26th section of (who, with Mr. Forfaf, appared for the defendants), relied upon the 26th section of (who, with Mr. Forfaf, appared Act, 1854, and contended that a transfer was not an instrument to the validity of which an attenting witness was necessary; and, therestrument to the validity of which an attenting witness was necessary; and, therestrument of transfer was not an instrument of transfer, and that notice, the Hononer admitted the document in evidence. It was proved that, on that notice, the Hononer admitted the document in evidence. It was proved that, on that notice, the Hononer admitted the formal instrument of transfer, and that the proof of Green and transferred, in the cost of having transferred was not sufficient to transfer a share without a formal instrument of transfer, and that the proof of Green and the sufficient of the shares by the ordinary form being," I hereby transfer," &c. It did not appear that any other document transferring the shares had ever been executed by Green. After hearing the arguments at considerable length, his Honor decided that the transfer was valid and effectual, an

ACTION TO RECOVER MONEY PATH ON MINING SHARES.—In the Court of Common Pleas, on Thursday, Mr. Willmott, a sharedealer, but not a member of the Stock Exchange, sought to recover 1001., which he had paid upon 100 shares in the Classadaugh Copper Mining Company, in Ireland, of the managing committee of which Classadaugh Copper Mining Company, in Ireland, of the managing committee of which the market and procure subscriptions for shares, and also ? but up letters of allotment, the market and procure subscriptions for shares, and also ? but up letters of allotment, in order to clear the market, for which work he was to be paid a commission. At his in order to clear the market, for which work he was to be paid a commission. At his in order to clear the market, the market have shares which he had bought upon the market, were returned to him, and he paid for them; and it was for the 1001, so paid that he now brought his action. The company had been intended to be carried on upon the Cost-book Principle, and the capital was to be 20,0001, but the directors found themselves unable to carry out their scheme, and they, in a very honourable manner, returned all the money which they had received in full, except which had been paid by the plaintiff. Several witsesses were called to make out the plaintiff's case.—Mr. Montague Smith, however, objected that there was no case to go to the jury, and there must be a nonsuit.—Mr. Justice Cresswell was of opinion that there was evidence for the jury, and a verdict was taken without further opposition for plaintiff, for 1001, but leave was given to defendant to move the full Court upon the matter.

evidence for the jury, and a verdict was taken without further opposition for plainting for 100'l., but leave was given to defendant to move the full Court upon the matter.

MINING IN CALIPORNIA.—The following extracts from the reports of Mr. Septom, the agent of the Rocky Bar Mining Company, in Grass Valley, dated 27th September last, may be interesting to shareholders in English companies:—

"All the mills (except Rocky Bar) are in full tide of successful operation. Some alterations have been made in the Gold Hill Mine (of the Agua Fria Company), and an additional battery of six stamps, making in all 18, is now in action. They have a large force of miners in Gold Hill, and now get a supply of rock from that source of from 20 to 30 tons per day. They likewise draw supplies from Jefferson's Hill and other places. The rock from Gold Hill has been very good for the last two weeks, and some of it very rich in specimens. The mill will now crush from 24 to 50 tons and some of it very rich in specimens. The mill will now crush from 24 to 50 tons to the 24 hours. The Empire Mill Company, and Grossett and Co., continue to get rock at the average given in my last. The Helvetia and Lafayette Company are somewhat at the average given in my last. The Helvetia and Lafayette Company are somewhat at the average given in my last. The Helvetia and Lafayette Company are somewhat at the average given in my last. The Helvetia and Lafayette Company are somewhat this rock myself, and think this estimate a moderate one. A piece broken off one of the larger fragments at hazard, and crushed by hand, yielded the almost fabulous result of \$50 to the pound. Of course the rest of the ledge can hardly be expected to come up to this, but it is very good as far as yet wrought, averaging \$35 to 540 to the tound. Of course the rest of the ledge can hardly be expected to come up to this, but it is very good as far as yet wrought, averaging \$35 to 540 to the cound. Of course the rest of the ledge can hardly be expected to come up to this, but it

Colliery Accident—Seven Lives Lost,—On Saturday, as a party of seven men and boys were being lowered into a coal mine at Rochdale, known and being lowered into a coal mine at Rochdale, known and being lowered into a coal mine at Rochdale, known and form, or "cage," on which they stood, suddenly fell to the bottom, carrying them with it, and all were killed on the spot. The depth of the shaft is 75 vards. The accident is supposed to have been caused by the breaking of one of the links of the iron chain by which the platform was lowered into the pit. It is said, that according to habitual practice, the chain had been minutely examined by the blacksmith on the ground on the preceding Tuesday. Mr. Simeon Holliday is the manager of the mine.

### RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

London and North-Western £ Lancashire and Yorkshire London and South-Western London and Brighton Midland Great Western South-Eastern Shrewsbury and Chester Great Northern	11,978 13,179 26,785 21,085 15,920 1,950		11,220 11,761 24,793 20,538 14,375	
Lancasnire and Yorkshire London and South-Western London and Brighton Midland Great Western South-Eastern Shrewsbury and Chester Great Northern	11,978 13,179 26,785 21,085 15,920 1,950		11,220 11,761 24,793 20,538 14,375	
Lancasnire and Yorkshire London and South-Western London and Brighton Midland Great Western South-Eastern Shrewsbury and Chester Great Northern	11,978 13,179 26,785 21,085 15,920 1,950		11,220 11,761 24,793 20,538 14,375	
London and Brighton Midland Great Western South-Eastern Shrewsbury and Chester Great Northern	13,179 26,785 21,085 15,920 1,950		11,761 24,793 20,538 14,375	
Midland Great Western South-Eastern Shrewsbury and Chester Great Northern	26,785 21,085 15,920 1,950		24,793 20,538 14,375	
Great Western South-Eastern Shrewsbury and Chester Great Northern	21,085 15,920 1,950		20,538 14,375	
South-Eastern Shrewsbury and Chester Great Northern	15,920 1,950		14,375	
Shrewsbury and Chester	1,950			
Shrewsbury and Chester		*******	1.799	
Great Northern	23,063			
Chaster and Holphand			18,820	
	4.665		3,952	
Manchester and South Junction	640		599	,
	30.757	********	27,293	5
North-Eastern Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire	9.050		7,815	
East Anglian	1.008			3
Eastern Counties, Norfolk, and Eastern Union		********		4
East Lancashire		********		
Bristol and Exeter				
Exeter and Crediton.		********		
Shropshire Union		*** *****		
		*******		
South Yorkshire				
Birkenhead, Laneashire, and Cheshire Junction		*******		
Lancaster and Carlisle	5,750	*******		
Oxford and Worcester				

Receipts. 1854 £279,205 . ... 252,476 ...... The railway traffic continues to be maintained at a very high range, in spite of the war, and of other disturbing causes. The comparison, it must, moreover, be remembered, lies with a period (the corresponding period of last year) when the traffic was regarded as highly satisfactory.

The returns on Scotch lines are as under:—

1854. 1853.

Aberdeen. 1855. 2022.

ines) :-

Total ......

Aberdeen
Caledonian
North British
Glasgow and South Western
Edinburgh and Glasgow
Scottish Central Total ... £32,029 Total
The Irish returns are:

Belfast and Ballymena
Belfast and County Down
Cork and Bandon
Cork, Blackrock, and Passage
Great Southern and Western
Dublin and Belfast Junction 1854. .... 214 ..... 224 ..... 157 ..... 1853. £ 742 221 211 191 5,161 1,160 5,623 ... 965 ...

RAILWAY TRAFFIC .- The traffic returns of railways in the United King-RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—The traffic returns of railways in the United Kingdom for the week ending Nov. II amounted to 389,4921., and for the corresponding week of last year to 322,9121., showing in increase of 36,5304. The gross receipts of the eight railways having their termini in the metropolis amounted for the week ending as above to 161,4941., and for the corresponding week of last year to 149,3164. Showing an increase of 16,1384.

The increase on the Eastern Counties Railway amounted to 29394.; on the Great Northern to 42421; on the Great Western to 5474.; on the London and North Western to 4566.; on the London and Blackwall to 1242.; on the London and North Goast, to 14164.; on the London and South Western to 7584.; and on the South-Eastern to 14545.—total, 16,1384.

The receipts on the other lines in the United Kingdom amounted to 198,0384, and for the corresponding period of 1853 to 177,5984., showing an increase of 29,4424. in the regeigts of those lines, which, added to the increase on the metropolitan lines, makes the total increase 35,5807., as compared with the corresponding week of 1853.

.. £ 7,924

£ 7686

#### ON SCIENCE IN THE MINES.

BY MERBERT MACEWORTH, M.INST.C.B., INSPECTOR OF COAL MINES.

Within the province of mechanics, numberless instances will occur to every senced miner of the errors which sarrifice power, or its equivalent, money; and of the

relation of niber of the service which searlifes power, on the spitzwalnet, money; and of the active of mixed and controlled services on the controlled search of the contr

ments, to not the cost in that large number where mechanical sections and an interest in the demand for fossil fuel, consequent on the early exhaustion of our forests, we owe the first germs of the railway system. For these, as well as for the application of the locomotive to the edge rails, we must look to the engineering talent of the North of England collieries. Beaumont introduced wooden rails into Durham in 1630, which were followed by the cast-iron trainways invented by Curr. Wooden sledges, trams with wooden wheels running on planks, ending with cast-iron wheels, and flanged wrought-iron wheels, were the halting places in the gradual order of development. The scientific principles of ventilation were laid down in 1764 by the French academi.

Lecture delivered at the Educational Exhibition in St. Martin's Hall.

cian, Jars. In 1766 spedding, of flewcastle, first carried the air, in one current, into every part of a mine; but it was left for Mr. Buddle, in 1813, to introduce the greatest improvement in modern vantilation—the splitting of the sir—which is simply providing ement in modern ventilation—the splitting of the air—wh channels for the air to pass through the workings in it is evident that a much larger quantity of air, and so rer state, flows through the mine.

[To be continued in next week's Mining Journal.]

A RUNDELL COPPER MINE.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, SHARES in the above, or taken in EXCHANGS for North British Australasian. FOR SALE, 100 Tassan, at 7s. 6d. per share, all salls paid.—Apply to Mr. J. H. MANDEVILLE, 1, Great Winchester street, City.

DENPOMPREN MINE, NEAR TALYBONT, N. W.—ONE-SIXTEENTH PART of this valuable LEAD MINE (which has just sold the first sampling of 6 tons of lead of beautiful quality) TO BE DISPOSED OF, very chesp. Also, WANTED, 50 to 100 Shares in the Anglesea Coal Company, and Curry Bock.—Apply to E. WEATHERLEY, broker, &c., 19, Royal Exchange.

TASSAN LEAD MINE.—FOR SALE, in this very promising MINE, FIFTY SHARES, at 8s. per share.—Apply at Messrs. Tunnes, and Akrovo, Royal Exchange-buildings.

WEST CRINNIS COPPER MINE.—TWENTY-FIVE SHARES FOR SALE, at £2 5s. per share (all calls paid), the owner intending to anile to Australia.—Apply, by letter, to "E. H.," 16, Opera Arcade, Pall Mall, London

DULLER AND BASSET UNITED COPPER MINES.—
MEETING of shareholders, held at the offices of the company, this 16th
November, 1854.
It was resolved:—
That the accounts, as presented, showing a balance of 39761. in hand, be approful and the secounts of and passed.
That Mr. Richard Tredinnick be appointed the general manager of the comput a salary of £105 per annum, which is to include all London expenses, excepting itoners and travelling charges.

That Mr. Richard Tremmines be applied all London expenses, excepting stationery and travelling charges.

That Capt. Peter Floyd be appointed the resident manager of these mines, at a salary of \$2.7 is, per month, commencing from the 1st day of December next, and that he annexed report from him, dated the 11th inst., be received and entered upon the

the annexed report from him, dated the lith list, be created and section by a minutes of this meeting.

That this company do consist of two hundred and fifty-six shares, instead of six-teen, as heretofore.

That Mr. Tredinnick do visit the mines on or before the 1st day of Debember next, to confer with Capt. Floyd respecting the most active and practical development of the works, and to take possession of the mines on behalf of the company from the lessee.

the works, and to take possession of the mines on behalf of the company from the issue.

\*\*REPORT OF CAFT.\*\* FETER FLOYD.\*\*

Now. 11.—1 have much pleasure in accepting the appointment of resident manager of the Buller and Basset United Copper Mines, and at the same time, allow me to add that I am induenced chiefly in so doing by a conviction that they possess in themselves all the elements essential to success. I have long been acquainted with this district, my position as local manager of the Timoroft Mines affording me many opportunities of acquiring practical information with regard to the character and nature of the lodes and strata, which determine me in this view. Timoroft is immediately west of Carn Brea, and east of Cook's Kitchen; the former company yielded about £230,000, profits, upon a capital of £15,000, and the latter upwards of £300,000 upon even a smaller outlay. Adjoining this latter mine, further west, is Dolcoath, which has also paid large dividends (I believe about £160,000): all of these mines are to the north of Carn Brea hills. On the south side of these hills, directly opposite to the several mines before alluded to, are West and North Basset; whilst still further south are South Wheal Frances, Wheal Basset, and Wheal Buller; to the north-east of the latter mine are Penstruthal and Treasvean Mine, which upon an outlay of £3120, has paid in dividends £449,004; the lodes of both these mines traverse Buller and Basset United sett for upwards of 1000 fathoms in length; and, judging from the nature of the strata, the size and character of the lodes, with the position of being parallel to sight of the most prosperous mines of the present day, and two of the most profitable ones that Cornwell ever possessed to the east, it seems to me highly probable that this company will prove eminently successful.

\*\*PNHE GREAT CAMBRIAN MINING AND QUARRYING\*\*

THE GREAT CAMBRIAN MINING AND QUARRYING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that an ORDINABY GENERAL MEETING of the adventurers or shareholders will be HELD at the company's offices, 28, Threadneedie-street, London, at Twelve o'clock at noon precisely, on Saturday, the 2d day of December next, for the transacting of the general business of the company, and also to determine upon the amount of dividend to be declared, and to make, after, and confirm, such afterations or additions in and to the rules and regulations of the company as may be deemed necessary by the adventurers or shappholders attending auch meeting.

By order of the Board,
November 14, 1834.

CENERAL MINING COMPANY FOR IRELAND.—Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the share-holders of this company will be HELD at their office, 2, Burgh Quay, Dublin, on Monday, the 4th December next, at Twelve o'clock noon, to receive the half-yearly accounts, ending the 2d October, 1894, and to transact the general business of the company.—Nov. 15, 1854.

CARBERY WEST MINING COMPANY OF IRELAND.—Notice is hereby given, that an ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of the share-bolders and scriptoplicers will be HELD at the offices, Adelaide Chambers, No. 32, Graecohurch-street, on Wednesday, the 29th inst., at One o'clock, to consider the

eet, on Wednesday, the 29th mest, of the company, and for general business. By order, C. M. MANLEY, Sec. LAST ANNAGH SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given to the shareholders of this company's certificates, that the KERRY MINING COMPANY are prepared to RECEIVE their CERTIFICATES in EXCHANGE for those of the KERRY MINING COMPANY, in accordance with the agreement between the two companies, confirmed by the last general meeting of the East Annagh shareholders, such exchange being limited to one month from the date percef.

hast Annagh shareholders, such exchange being limited to one month from the date hereof.

N.B.—Attendance daily at the Kerry Mining Company's offices, 18, King's Armsyard, Moorgate-street, for the exchange of certificates, and for applications for the few remaining shares undisposed of in the Kerry Silver-Lead Mining Company, properties of which may be had at the offices.

OUTH CORK COPPER MINING COMPANY.—A GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD at the offices of the company, No. 3, Nag's Head-court, Gracechurch-street, on Saturday, the 18th November of two o'clock precisely.

By order of the Bould.

TAMAR SILVER-LEAD MINES.—Notice is hereby given, that the ADJOURNED GENERAL MEETING of shareholders will be HELD at this office on Tuesday, the 12th December next, at Two o'clock precisely.

Salvador House, London, Nov. 17, 1854.

WEST PAR CONSOLS.—A GENERAL MEETING of the proprietors of the above mine will be HELD on Tuesday, the 21st inst. at Two o'clock precisely, at the office, 38, Threadnecdle-street, to receive a Report from the Committee of Management, and to take into consideration a proposition to offer the reserved shares to the present share and scripholders, upon terms that will be then submitted to the meeting.

Nov. 7, 1854.

ubmitted to the meeting.

By order, J. H. MURCHISON, Sec. Nov. 7, 1854.

Nov. 7, 1854.

A LTEN MINING ASSOCIATION.—Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL MEETING of shareholders will be HELD at the offices of the association, 2, New Broad-street, on Priday, the lat December, 1854, at Two o'clock precisely.

By order of the Board, EDWARD J. COLE, \$66.00

A RDENNES MINING COMPANY (OF BELGIUM).—The shareholders in this company are informed that the GENERAL MEETING, beld on the 15th inst., has been ADJOURNED to the 30th inst., at Two o'clock in the afternoon, at 49, Rue Traversiere, Brussels.

The Managing Director, Brussels, Nov. 16, 1854.

Brussels, Nov. 16, 1854.

THE NEW LINARES MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY.

—Notice is hereby given, that the SECOND EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL.

MEETING of the shareholders of this company will be HELD at the London Tavern,
Bishopsgate-street, on Monday, the 20th day of November inst., at One o'clock precisely, for the purpose of increasing the capital of the company, by the issue of new
shares, pursuant to the provisions of the Bed of Settlement of the company; or of
shares, pursuant to the provisions of the Bed of Settlement of the company; or of
shares and shares as the the condon Tavern aforesaid, whereby it was resolved that
the capital of the company should be increased by the sum of \$15,000, by the creation
of new shares, as therein mentioned, and of passing such resolutions as may at the
said second meeting be decided upon for carrying out the object aforesaid.

By order of the Board,

B. EUDING, Jun., Seef

TERPTY MINING, COMPANY.

A DELICATIONS for the NEW

H. H. ROOD, Sec. SHARES, at 2s. 6d. per share, CANNOT be REC The money subscribed will be returned should the person to examine the mines report unfavourably on them. Company's Offices, 62, Moorgate-street, Nov. 13, 1854.

IRON MANUFACTURE IN THE NORTH OF ENGLAND.—Five acres of land have been purchased, near the junction of the Leeds Northern and Stockton and Hartlepool liailways, by a company in Lancashire, for the purpose of erecting blast furnaces, three of which are to be immediately proceeded with. These, with others in the course of erection, when brought into operation will infuse new life and vigour into the trade of Stockton.—Sunderland Times.

NEW PROCESS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF GLASS FOR OPTICAL PURPOSES NEW PROCESS FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF GLASS FOR OFFICAL PURPOSES—
In the present state of this manufacture, the mass of glass having been brought to state of fusion in the crucible or pot, it is simply stirred, to render the material homogeneous, and to free it from the sir whith it contains. This double result is, however, very rarely attained, and the operation of stirring, such as it is, performed, gives rise to the formation of numerous strize, which renders the larger part of the glase unfit for the making of lenses. Hence arises the difficulty of obtaining object glasses of large dimensions. M. de Peyronny believes to have found the solution of this difficulty—that is, the means of manufacturing glass free from defects—by communicating to the pot which contains the material in fusion a rather rapid rotary motion about a central vertical axis; it centrifugal force would have the effect, according to him, of collecting all the air bubbles towards the centre of the vitreous mass, while the strize produced by the stirring would in great part disappear, and those which would remain would be circular and but slightly injurious, if eare be taken to make the sxis of the primitive mass the axis of the lense.—Comptes Rendus. WHEAL FORTUNE (SOUTH TAWTON), DEVON

WHEAL FORTUNE (SOUTH TAWTON), DEVON.

M. B. JOHN LETHEREN WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday, the 20th November init., at Two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, all the TITLE and INTEREST of the present company, extending to a term of 30 years or thereabouts, of and in all that well-known mine, called WHEAL FOR. TUNE, together with about 1½ acre of land thereto attached, situate on Googeford Farm, in the parish of South Tawton, near Sticklepath, with the right agreed to be grauted by Mr. Dunning, on the land adjoining thereto. Also, all the valuable MATERNALS and PLANT, now in and about the said mine, for working the same, consisting of an excellent large HORSE WHIM, with pulleys; 2 capstans; 1 capstan and poppet head; 50 fms. of shain, used for working the whim; 2 whim cables; balance, hob; sweep rod; force pump, with gutta percha tubing; 15 fms. of 1½ in bucket rod; buckets and prongs; crab wine; cast-iron chains and bearings; double and trelife blocks; ropes; several chesta; eafety fuse; nails, &c.; and all the necessary smithing thois, comprising beliows, anvil, vice, &c.; 3 wood houses, now the smith; and carpenters' shop and engine-house; several thousand bricks and tines; 1 large piece of red pine timber; 2 pieces of coak timber, one of which is sdapted for a shaft of a large wheel; and the office furniture,—vis., writing desk, table, and other useful articles; also, 11 fms. 7 in, pumps, and timber in the shaft.

All other particulars may be known of Osuven Lewis, Eq., 1, Cushion-court, other particulars may be known of Osmund Lawis, Esq., 1, Cushlon-Suri, n; or of Mr. James Cook, Sticklepath, near Okehampton. All oth

SOUTH WHEAL CHARLOTTE MINE MATERIALS FOR SALE.

PESRS. GREENWOOD AND SUGRSE have been favoured with instructions to SUBVIT, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at SOUTH WHEAL CHARLOTTE, in the parish of St. Agnes, on Tuesday, the 1st inst., at Twelve o'clock precisely, the following excellent, MINE MATERIALS:—A 30 in. eylinder STEAM PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. streke in cylinder, and 7 ft. in shaft, first piece of red, and boiler about 7 tons. 1 9 ft. 9 in. bucket doorpiece.
9 9 7.3 8 in. pumps.
1 6 ft. 5 in. clack seat-piece.
1 8 in. H.-piece.
1 4 ft. 7 in. windbore.
1 6 ft. 7 in. windbore.
1 7 ft. 7 in. pole-case, with matching to 8 in.

and boiler about 7 tons.
Capstan, axle, beam stay, and shears.
I angle bob, with plummer blocks, bea
inge, connection plates, and loope.
I balance bob, with box.
So fms. & raid & flat rod chain.
I pair flat rod connection loops.
I 6 ft. 6 in. flat rod pulley.
Flat rod shieves and shaft rolls.
So force whime, with shaft tackle.
Horse whim and winse kibbles.
I 10 ft. 10 is. working-barrel.

1 10 ft. 10 in. working-barrel.
1 10 ft. 9 in. plunger-pole, with stuffing-box and gland to match.

Buckets; valves; seatings; 100 fms. iron stave ladders; 2 wood ditto; 2 drawing boxes; tram iron; brass bell; smiths bellow, anvil, vice, and tools; miners tools; old brass; rope; yarn hilts; chests; lockers; eld and new timber; shed roofs; brick dry; doors and windows; tin dressing tools; account house furniture, &c. Also, the remainder of a lease for 21 years of a stamping mill.

The auctioneers would recommend the above materials, such as is not generally offered for sale, the whole being nearly new, and worthy the attention of every one connected with mining.

For further particulars, apply to Capt. Farb. Evans, on the mine; Mr. R. Garrs. 1900, auctioneer, Truro; or Mr. John Scorne, auctioneer, Heiston. Truro, Nov. 8, 1854.

IMPORTANT SALE OF SHARES IN THE PEMBROKE AND EAST CRINNIS MINES.

ESSRS. JAMES WHITE AND SON are instructed to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, opposite the Bank of England, on Thursday, the 2nd November, 1854, at Twelve o'clock, in Six Lots, ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY SHARES in the PEMBROKE AND EAST CRINNIS COPPER MINES, in the parish of St. Austell, Cornwall, on which £50,000 has been expended in machinery and workings by the present company. The property adjoins the celebrated Far Consols Mings and the returns are about £1000 per month, with largely increasing prospects. Particulars may be obtained at the Mart; and at the offices of James V Son, auctioneers and estate agents, 1, Union-court, Old Broad-street, City

GEORGIA CONSOLS .- MATERIALS FOR SALE.

GEORGIA CONSOLS.—MATERIALS FOR SALE.

R. GEORGE SEALY has received instructions to OFFER FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, at GEORGIA MINE, in the parish of Towednack, on Tuesday, the 28th of N.vember near, by 10 of clock a.m., the following valuable MACHINERY AND MATERIALS:—viz., a 28 in. oylinder PUMPING ENGINE, 9 ft. stroke, with boiler 9 tons; 42s; inch cylinder stamping engine, fly-wheel, 32 head stamps, boiler 8 tons, &c., complete; 8 am capstans and 2 shears; 1 11 in. pole, stuffing-box and gland; 1 11 in. Helpiece; ... tot top doorpiece; 1 11 in. windbore; 8 22 in. pumps; 12 11 in. ditto; 7 10 in. ditto; 1 s. 9 in. ditto; 5 8 in. ditto; 14 6 in. ditto; 1 ft. 10 in. working-barrels; 2 10 in. doorpieces; 2 10 in. windbores; 2 8 in. ownered; 2 1 1 in. windbores; 2 5 in. ownered; 2 1 in. ownered; 1 1 in. windbores; 2 5 in. ownered; 2 1 in. ownered; 1 in. owne

MERTHYR TYDVIL, GLAMORGANSHIRE,-FOR SALE. MEETHYR TYDVIL, GLAMORGANSHIRE.—FOR SALE.

MR. THOMAS DAVIES WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, upon the premises, at Troedgrhiew, about 1½ mile from Merthyr Tydvil, on the 29th November, 1854, at Tweive o'clock in the foremose, a 68-horse power FUMING ENGINE, double acting, with working beam, connecting rod, crashs, fly-wheel, and shaft, foundation plates, &c., complete; also, the BOILERS, in good working order, with steam-pipes and other fittings, complete; and about 90 ft. of 2 ft. 6 in. pipes in plung column. This engine has lately been working, and none of the fittings, &c., have been removed.—For further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, Bash Hotel, Merthyr Tydvil; or the person on the premises who has the care of it. The etwernamed engine is the property of the Glamorganshire Canal Company, and on the side of the canal.

FORFEITED SHARES IN THE CUBERT UNITED MINES. TORFEITED SHARES IN THE CUBERT UNITED MINES.

MESSRS. WINSTANLEY are directed to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, on Thursday, the 30th November, in Fifteen Lots, FOUR HUNDED AND FIFTY-TWO SHARES in the CUBERT UNITED SILVER-LEAD MINES, near Truro, Cornwall, conducted on the Cost-book System, under a London management. The mines are now in complete working order, possessing an execlient steam-engine and all requisite machinery, and the operations at the mines are conducted by the most experienced agents.

Particular, had at the offices of the commany. 77. King William-street, Cite: 3

Particulars had at the offices of the company, 77, King William-street, Cip; at the Mart; and of Mesars, Winstanley, Paternoster-row.

A 56 inch cylinder STEAM PUMPING ENGINE, 36 feet WATER-WHEEL and VALUABLE MINE MATERIALS FOR SALE.

VALUABLE MINE MATERIALS FOR SALE.

MESSRS. F. A. DAVIS AND SON WILL OFFER FOR SALE, on the EAST CROWNDALE MINE, in Whitechureh, about one mile south of Tavistock, Devon, the whole of the valuable MACHINERY AND MATERIALS of the said mine, comprising a very superior 56 in. cylinder STEAM PUMPING ENGINE, equal beam, 5 ft. stroke, with boiler about 9 tons; an excellent 30 ft. by 5 ft. waterwheel, with wrought-iron axie; iron ring, suckets, and cylinder ends; also a whindrawing machine and crusher, complete; capital & arm eapstan, with oak axie; pair of shears with oak caps, sheaves, and brasses; about 79 fms. 12 in. capstan rope.

offices, 2, Crown-court, Turcainecdic-atreet, Nov. 7, 1854.

IBERTY MINING COMPANY.—APPLICATIONS for the NEW SHARES, at 2s. 6d. per share, CANNOT be RECEIVED after the 30th inst large balance-bob, with brasses complete; bolts, burs, and pump rings: tram wagon; 2 coms  $2\% \times \%$  tram iron; buckets, prongs, &c.; 9 flat rope sheaves; 6 cwts. blister and other steel; 5 tons new and second-hand iron; several tons of wrought and cast sersp iron; bevil chains; 40 in. emiths' bellows; screw taps and plates; amiths and miners' tools, in great variety; beam, scales, and weights; lifting crew; hoop iron; powder cans; riddles and sleves; two large wood sheds; wheel and hand-barrows; carpenters' bench; grinding stone; a quantity of new and old timber; miners' chosts; junk and other rope; with a variety of other useful articles; a one-horse cart and harness.

The above materials are of excellent quality, and are, therefore, well worthy the attention of mine access transformers.

horse cart and harness.

The above materials are of excellent quality, and are, therefore, well worthy the attention of mine agents, ironfounders, &c.—For viewing, apply to Capt. W. Harcock, on the mine; and any further particulars may be obtained from Capt. Laxi, of Horrabridge, near Tavistock; or from the auctioneers, at their offices in Tavistock. The auctioneers earnestly solicit is punctual attendance, as they purpose selling the whole in one day. Refreshments on the table at Eleven o'clock.

Catalogues will be ready, and may be obtained of the auctioneers, or at the Journal of Auctions' office, 29, Essex-street, Strand, London, on and after the 16th inst.

West-street, Tavistock, Nov. 7, 1854.

MESSRS. F. A. DAVIS AND SON, AUCTIONEERS, TAVISTOCK, DEVON, have FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, at very low prices, a very superior and powerful WATER-WHEEL, almost new, 40 ft. diameter, 10 ft. breast, oak rings and axle, with from sockets and cylinder ends, of first-rate construction. Also, a 22 in. cylinder SINGLE-ACTING STEAM PUMPING ENGINE, equal beam, 5 ft. stroke, with 8 tons boiler, in excellent working order. The object of the sale being to close an account, no reasonable offer will be felused. West-street, Tavistock, Nov. 7, 1854.

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FREAL WILLIAMS COPPER MINE, adjoining the DEVON GREAT COMSOLS Manor of Calstonk, GORNWALL, with the VALUABLE MAUHINERY, PLANT, MATERIALS, &c., thereon.

Manor of Calestock, GORN WALL, with the VALVABLE MACHINERY, PLANT MATERIALS, &c., thereon.

M. MARSH has received instructions from the Committee of Management to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, in the City of London, on foursky, the 7th December, at Twelve, in One Lot, the valuable and IMPORTANT SINNO PROPERTY, distinguished as the WHEAL, WILLIAMS COPPER MINE, Baser of Calestock, CORNWALL, with the MACHINERY, PLANT, MATERIALS, PHILDINOS, and SURFACE WORKS thereos.

This mine adjoins the celebrated Devest Great Console on the west, and is worked up a continuation of the same lectes as those which have proved so profusitely and reducible in that extraordinary mises. The principal engine-shaft of Wheal Williams of Bevon Great Consols, which mine, since 1840, has yielded £114,000 in dividends mine of the 1840 of th

MANNER v GOOLD, GOOLD v. TANNER.—TO BE SOLD, of shich due notice will be given, all these causes, some time in this or next month of shich due notice will be given, all those valuable Ook Like Bes. Coal WORKS COAL PITS, GALES, MESSUAGES, LANDS, TENEMENTS, and EREBUTAMENTS, sittate in the Forest of Dean, in the county of Gloucester, known as the BILTON and CRUMP MEADOW DOLLIERIES, together with the STEAM and other APPURTEMANCES, and things thereto respectively belonging or apperture is a railway, vie Bullo Pill (a shipping place on the River Severn), to London, and of coals.—Further particulars can be obtained of Messre Publics and Son, skir; Messrs. Garkoonys and Co., Bedford-row; Messrs. Roorson and Febru, 31 London file; Messrs. Garkoonys and Co., Bedford-row; Messrs. Roorson and Febru, 31 London for Messrs. Garkoonys and Co., Bedford-row; Messrs. Roorson and Febru, 31 London for Messrs. Garkoonys and Co., Bedford-row; Messrs. Roorson and Febru, 31 London for Messrs. Garkoonys and Co., Bedford-row; Messrs. Roorson and Febru, 31 London for Messrs. Garkoonys and Co., Bedford-row; Messrs. Roorson and Febru, 31 London for Messrs. Garkoonys and Co., Bedford-row; Messrs. Roorson and Febru, 31 London for Messrs. Garkoonys and Co., Bedford-row; Messrs. Roorson and Febru, 31 London for Messrs. Messrs. Roorson and Febru, 31 London for Messrs. Roorson for Mess

COUNTY CORK.—SKULL OCHRE MINES.—The ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSIONERS FOR IRELAND give notice, that they are
settle, County Cork, on which a lavge deposit of RED and YELLOW OCHRE has
been made the subject of recent trials, particulars of which may be found in detail in
the Report of Mr. T. D. Triphosk, C.E., at the Office of the Keelesiastical Commissars for Ireland, 24, Upper Merrion-street, Dublin, where samples of the various
care may be obtained.

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gazer may be obtained.

EAD MINES, NEAR HOLYWELL, FLINTSHIRE, NORTH WALES.—TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE TREATY, FIRST-CLASS LEAD WORKS, which have been worked for some years with very great euccess, the prest receipts averaging from 60 to 80 tons of the purest lead per month; the royalty leag £2 per ton. The shaft is upwards of 90 fms, deep, the works being replete with of the works, the character of the neighbourhood, and the inexhaustible and unually rich works the character of the neighbourhood, and the inexhaustible and unually rich works of the works, the character of the neighbourhood, and the inexhaustible and unually rich works and to treat, apply to Thomas LLOYD, surveyor, &c., Sweeting-st., Liverpool.

TOR SALE, at CHRISTOW MINE, Christow, near Exeter:
15 9 ft. 10 in. pumps; 1 6 ft., 1 4% ft. 10 in. ditto; 1 9 ft. 8 in. working, with
despice and windshore; clack seats and boxes, complete, with 12 fms. 1% in. pump
di; 1 H.-piece, doorpiece, and windshore, with stuffing-box and gland, and gold
18.—For particulars, apply to Capt. J. NICHOLLS, Newton St. Cyres.

POR SALE, a FIRST-CLASS CHINA CLAY WORK, near St. Austell, CORNWALL.—For particulars, apply to Mesers. Cooke, Sox, and Selection.—St. Austell, Nov. 16, 1854.

Finon.—St. Austell, Nov. 16, 1854.

TOR SALE, BY PRIVATE TREATY, a FREEHOLD IRONWORKS in SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE, for the manufacture of sheet-iron,
beir plates, and bars; zow in full operation, having an old established connection,
ciefy amongst consumers, sligibly situated adjacent to railway and canal carriage,
capabe of producing 190 tons per week, and possessing facilities for being greatly
centified. The present proprietor being desirous of retiring from business, capitalis would find these works deserving of attention.—For particulars, apply to Mr.
Bargt Warsurr, accountant, 17, Temple-street, Birmingham. None but principals,
their solicitors, will be treated with.

OR SALE, a DOUBLE-ACTING HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE, diameter of steam eylinder 31 in., stroke 8 ft., strong equal-ended working foun; two parallel metions, connecting rod, crank shaft, and a 14 tons fly-wheel empires; three cylindrical boilers, 38 ft. long by 6 ft. diameter, with her spherical ends, and all the fittings, complete; two lifts of pumps, length of column 38 ft. 6 in., dimeter of working-burrels 4 ft. 6 in., with buckets, clacks, and windbores, all complete; the pumps have a stroke of 4 ft. each, and are hung midway between centre of team and end of gudgeons. The whole is in complete working order, and may be sent work, if required.—Apply, by letter, to "C. C. C.," Post-office, Merthyr Tydyll

TATENSIVE MINERAL PHELD TO LET.—The MARQUIS

OF BERADALBANE is prepared to TREAT for a LEASE of the MINERALS

on its ESTATES in the counties of PERTH and ARGVIL. The lead mines at Tyn
dem stare been wrought for many years, and are in good working order, with pow
chi cruching and washing apparatos. Extensive trails have been made in other

puts, at considerable expense, and the minerals have been proved to include copper,

on, time, chromate of iron, hematite, pyrites, sollphate of barytes, &c. Large quan
tiles of felapar-potash have also been found; and chemical works, for the product

of this and the other minerals above-mutioned, might with advantage be erected,

a vater power is available at almost every point. Immediate entry may be had
ast every encouragement will be given to an enterprising party.

Apply to Messars, Davidson and Syns, W.S., Edinburgh; or James F. Wylling,

Bolfracks, Aberfeldy, N.B.—Nov., 1854.

COAL FIELD, CARMARTHENSHIRE .- TO BE LET, a valuable OAL FIELD, CARMARTHENSHIRE.—TO BE LET, a valuable COAL FIELD, comprising the FOUR VEINS or SEAMS of free-burning or SEAM COAL lying in the TALYCLYN ESTATE, near LLANELLY, which are to the north, and immediately adjoining the Llangenneck veins, and consist of two seems of 5 to, one of 2 to. 3 in., and one of 2 to., in thickness. The Lanelly and Llandilo Ediway passes through the property, which is also intersected by the Pontardulais and Lanelly turnpike road, thus giving freat facilities for the shipment as well as land sale of the coal.—For particulars, apply to Mr. James Wickens, 1, Chandos-street, Carendish-square, London; or to Mr. Joshva Richardson, mineral surveyor, Nysha.

(IOAL AND IRON MINES under the farm of RHONDDAFECHAN, GLAMORGANSHIRE, TO LET. The property is on the Rhondda Railway, for terms, apply to T. W. Lawrond, Esq., Tirydail, near Lianelly.

Gly, London.

O ENGINEERS, MILLWRIGHTS, AND OTHERS.—
PETER ROTHWELL JACKSON'S MACHINE for MOULDING SPUR and OTHER WHEELS (without wheel patterns) is NOW AT WORK, and he can SUP-ELY WHEEL CASTINGS of any diameter, pitch, number, breadth, or form of cog, or reasonable terms, WITHOUT ANY CHARGE FOR PATTERNS. This method is modding produces wheels of a superior quality, and will be found very valuable when a change of speed is required, or to replace broken wheels with others of stronger proportions.

F. E. Jackson also HOLDS a LICENSE to MANUFACTURE RAMSBOTTOM'S PATERY METALLIC PISTONS, which for lightness, cheapness, simplicity, and difference, he can with confidence recommend.

References to parties who have the patent wheels and pistons at work, and my directions are prices, or licenses to manufacture them, may be had on application at the Salford Rolling Mills, Manchester.

TO ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, AND BUILDERS.—
The VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY are now prepared to UNDERTAKE CONTRACTS, through their agents, for
CROOPING of all descriptions; together with, when required, all the NECESART TIMBER or IRON PEAMEWORK, in which a great saving is effected by the
libitees of the metal. It possesses all the advantages of galvanised iron, and is far
one durable and cheaper, especially for large spans.

The long duration of these roofs without repair, their nest spectrames, and the cocasy of materials employed, as well as of srea covered, render them most advanlarous for dwelling-houses.

any or materials employed, as well as of area covered, remost them most any analysis on the continent, have remained since the fast airconlection of this metal to the present time without having required, or application to the second of the metal to the present time without having required, or application in the second of the metal to the present time without having required, or application in proof of this, from the French Government and other suthentic sources, can be seen at the company's offices, where all information, estimates, drawings, or prices, together with every avantance in laying on or otherwise, may be obtained on application to the company's surveyor, at No. 12, Manchester-buildings, Watminater,

SSAYING .- CITY SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY AND ASSAY OPPICE, DUNNING'S ALLEY, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHOUT, detected by John Mirchell, P.C.S., Author of Manual of Practical Assaying, Major of Agricultural Analysis, Treatise on the Adulteration of Food, Metallurgical Cr., &c. ASSAYS and ANALYSES of MINERALS, METALS, and every manually mineral products.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTION in ASSAVING and CHEMISTRY for gentlemen in-diag to proceed to the colonics, all equiries respecting scale of fees, &c., to be addressed as above.

TO MINING COMPANIES, AND ALL CONNECTED WITH STRAM-POWER.—PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, with ESTIMATES of ALL KINDS of CORNISH MACHINERY, comprised of the most approved modern descriptions and economical principle, may be SEEN at the offices of the Cornish Engineers and General Contractors, Cannon-street Chambers, Cannon-st., City, London.

AILWAY WAGONS —WM. A. ADAMS, MIDLAND WORKS, BIRMINGHAM.
BROAD AND NARROW GUAGE COAL AND PRONSTONE WAGONS//4

GRIFFIN AND HENSON, RAILWAY CARRIAGE AND WAGON BUILDERS, SOHO, BIRMINGHAM, MANUPACTURERS of EVERY DESCRIPTION of IRONWORK for BAILWAY CARRIAGES and WAGONS.

PAILWAY WHEEL AND AXLE WORKS.—
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF HAMMERED IRON, TYRES, AXLES, &c. [1]

THOS. SPENCER, VULCAN IRONWORKS, WEST BROM-WICH, STAFFORDSHIRE, MANUFACTURER OF RAILWAY WHEELS and AXLES, SCRAP TYRES and AXLES, ALL KINDS OF HAMMERED IRON for MARINE and other ERGINES, SHAFTS, and HEAVY IRONWORK.—SOLE MAKER OF CAMBER'S PATENT WROUGHT-IBON BAILWAY WHEELS

NAKER of CAMBER'S PATENT WROUGHT-IRON RAILWAY WHEELS ORRIS'S PATENT RAILWAY CHAIR COMPANY beg to draw the attention of railway companies and engineers to NORRIS'S PATENT RAILWAY JOINT CHAIRS. This patent has received the unqualified approbation of some of the most emilent engineers of the day, as the most effective, economical, and perfect joint in use at the present time. The simplicity of its construction is such as will allow of its application to any line of railway, without causing the slightest hinderance to the ordinary traffic during the time that it is being laid down.

The saving in the preservation of the permanent way and rolling stock by the application of Norric's Patent is incitedisable; and wherever adopted must very considerably decrease working expenses.

To railway companies, having old and bad roads, the principle is peculiarly advantageous, as its application will not only restore the road to a perfectly safe and exreticeable state for many years, but, at the same time, bring into efficient use all the old and broken chairs.

To the railway world in general it is of the greatest value, as it admits of the easiest locomotion, and is most simple and economical in principle.

Every information will be given, and models farwarded for inspection, on application to the manager, at the offices of the company, Wolverhampton.

CTIRLING'S PATENT IRON.—The TOUGHENED CAST-IRON
of GIRDERS, SHAFTINGS, ROLLS, PINIONS, RAILWAY WAGGON
WHEELS, ENGINE CYLINDERS, and for all purposes where a strong dense iron
is required, can be PROCURED of the following brands:

DUNDYYAN.

FORTH COMPANY.

RAILS OF (or surfaced with) PATENT HARDENED IRON, can be OBTAINED
of the following makes:

CROCKMAY.

BAUNALLS.

BY direct application to the several works.

Full information as to manufacture, quality, and terms for use of patent right, will
be given by Mr. CHARLES MAY, 3, Great George-street, Westminster; and by
Mr. W. P. MARSHALL, 54, Newhall-street, Birmingham.

Meswrs. THORNTON AND SONS of BRADFORD STREET. BIRMINGHAM.

Messes. THORNTON AND SONS, of BRADFORD STREET, BIRMINGHAM, RECEIVE ORDERS for Mr. MORRIES STIRLING'S PATENT IRON. RAILS, &c.

TEAM TUG WANTED.—The SWANSEA HARBOUR
TRUSTEES are desirous of PURCHASING or HIRING a STEAM TUG, of
about 43-horse power, and of easy draught of water, for towing ballast and rubbish
lighters.—Applications, with full particulars, to be sent to Mr. Jamss Hall, engineer,
Town Hall, Swansea.

By order of the Trustees,
Swansea, Nov. 14, 1854.

S. PADLEY, Clerk.

lighters.—Applications, with full particulars, to be sent to Mr. James Hall, engineer, Town Hall, Swanses.

By order of the Trustees.

Swansea, Nov. 14, 1854.

STEAM-ENGINES ON SALE.—6, 9, 12, 15, and 20-horse power HIGH-PIRESURE STEAM-ENGINES ON HAND. Also, BLOCKS and SCREW-JACKS of various sizes.—Apply to Measrs. Burner and Thompson, Spring Gardens Engine Works, Newcastle-on-Tyme.

MESSRS, JOBSON AND CO., LITCHURCH WORKS, DERBY, having their PATENT PROCESS of MOULDING in FULL OPERATION at the above works, beg to call the attention and inspection of the casting trade to the very important results obtained, both as to SAVING IN COST OF MOULDING and the QUALITY of the CASTINGS produced, the former being found from 30 to 30 per cent., after 18 months' experience, according to the class of work, and the inter, even in unskilful hands, is of a higher character than can be accomplished by the most skilful workmen by the old system—LICENSES LET.

MPORTANT TO IRONMASTERS.—A LARGE QUANTITY of IRON ORE on the MULGRAVE ESTATE, near Whitby, is now READY TO BE LET. This immense seam runs for about five miles along the eliffs facing the German Ocean, is from 8 to 15 feet in thickness, and is allowed by competent authority to be much the richest ironstone yet discovered in Cleveland. It is within 16 miles (by sea) of Hartlepool, and 20 of Middlesborough; the above locality is now celebrated for the manufacture of iron. The seam will be divided so as to suit compenies; and further information may be obtained on application to Mr. Kara, Lythe Hall office, near Whitby.—Lythe Hall, May 28, 1854.

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—The GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE mear Whitby.—Lythe Hall, May 28, 1854.

PATENT SAFETY FUSE.—The GREAT EXHIBITION prize and precisions, that, for the purpose of protecting the public in the use of a genuine arcicle, the PATENT SAFETY FUSE has now a thread wrongsh into its estre, which, being patent right, infallibly distinguishes it from all imitations, and ensures the conclinating of the gunpowder.

This Fuse is protected

machinery, and may be had of any length and size, and adapted to every climate.

Address.—BICKFORD, SMITH, DAVEY, and PRYOR, Tuckingmill, Cornwall.

CAPETY FUSE.—Messrs. WILLIAM BRUNTON and CO., PENHALLICK, near REBRUTH, CORNWALL, MANUPACTURERS OF FUSE,
of every size and length, as exhibited in the Gresst Exhibition of 1851, and supplied to
the Royal Arsenal at Woolwigh, the Arctic Expedition, and every part of the globe.

Mossrs. BRUNTON & CO., are stall times PREPARED to EXECUTE UNLIMITED
BEDERS for SUPPLYING FUSE direct from their own MANUFACTORY, the pararant that it will prove equal to, if not better, than any to be procured elser between

MANUFACTURING, USING, and SENDING, without special license from
me, MACHINES for the purpose of CRUSHING, PULVERIZING, and AMALGA.

MATING mineral and other substances, in which BALLS or SPHERES ARE USED
IN CONNECTION WITH, OR MOYED BY, A REVOLVING PLATE OR PLATES,
the same having been secured to me through, and in the name of, my agent, C. J.

Wallis, under various modifications, by Her Majesty's Letters Patent for England
and the Colonies, dated June and December, 1852. Sigmed, J. W. COCHINEZ

THE PRACTICAL GOLD MINERS' MACHINE FOR SEPARATING GOLD FROM ITS MATRIX.—In calling the attention of the mining
public to this apparatus, I feel justified in saying, from my experience in gold mining,
that, for EFFECTIVENESS in REDUCING the ORE to the most impalpable state of
fineness, an EFFECTIVENESS in REDUCING the ORE to the most impalpable state of
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fineness, an EFFECTIVENESS in REDUCING the ore avorability of this machine
renders it especially adapted for the colonies. Parties interested in the subject of
gold mining are respected to just and examine a working m

J. B. HALSEY, Patentee,

J. B. HALSEY, Patentee,

J. B. HALSEY, Patentee,

DIRECTORS.—The AIR-ENGINE TELEGRAPH is PATENTED. From all
parts of a mine to and from the surface, INSTANTER SIGNALS are given by means
of a cylinder and piston (3 inch diameter) attached to the steam-engine whistle or
powerful bell, and worked at a mile, or unlimited distances, by stemilar cylinders
paised at the end and intermediate parts of a 1/4-in, gutta percha conductor.

RAILWAY ENGINEERS unanimously admit, that by this powerful ENGINE
TELEGRAPH each of the guards on a railway train may now work the steam-whistle,
&e., INSTANTER, as readily as the driver. (See Parliamentary Report, June, 1854.),
Southampton, Nov., 1833.

C. E. PALMER.

C. UIRSTITUTE. P. D. HARSES

SUBSTITUTE FOR HORSES.—NEILSON'S MINERAL LOCO'DENGINES.—The subscribers, at the request of several iron and coal masters, having turned their attention to the substituting of a SIMPLE and CHEAP LOCO'ENGINE, for the horses employed upon their works at so much trouble and expense, have perfectly SUCCEEDED in doing all kinds of horse-work with their little MINERAL LOCO'-ENGINES, which are simple in construction, can go upon any part of a railway that a wagon can be put, and are even substituted for the rope and fixed engines upon lackings. There are many of these engines at work in England and Scotland, doing the work of from four to fifteen or twenty horses, at a saving to the proprietors of from £350 to upwards of £1000 per annum.

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